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THE MUSE.

From the London Times.

THE PRESIDENT.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "ECCLESIA."

Speak! for thou hast a voice perpetual sea!
Lift up thy surges with some signal word,
Shew where the pilgrims of the waters be,
For whom a nation's thrilling heart is stir'd.

Down to thy waves they went in joyous pride,
They trod with steadfast feet thy billowy way,
The eyes of wondering men behold them glide
Swift in the arrowy distance—where are they?

Didst thou arise upon that mighty frame,
Mad that the strength of men with thee should strive,
And, proud thy rival element to tame,
Didst swallow them in conscious depths alive!

Or, shorn and powerless, hast thou bade them lie,
Their stately ship a carcass of the foam,
Where still they watch the ocean and the sky,
And fondly dream that they have yet a home!

Doth hope still soothe their souls, or gladness thrill!
Is peace amid those wanderers of the foam!
Say, is the old affection yearning still
With all the blessed memories of home!

Or is it over! Life, and breath, and thought,
The living feature and the breathing form!
Is the strong man become a thing of nought
And the rich blood of rank no longer warm!

Thou answerest not, thou stern and haughty sea!
There is no sound in earth, or wave, or air.
Roll on ye tears! Oh, what can comfort be,
To hearts that pant for hope, but breathe despair!

Nay murmer, there is sunlight on the deep,
A gentle rainbow on the darkling cloud,
A voice, more mighty than the floods, who sweep
The shore of tempests when the storm is loud!

What though they woke the whirlwinds of the west,
Or roused the tempest from his eastern lair,
Or clave the cloud with thunder in its breast—
Lord of the awful waters, Thou wert there.

All merciful! the fate—the day—were Thine;
Thou didst receive them from the seething sea:
Thy love too deep! Thy mercy too divine,
To quench them in an hour, unworthy Thee.

If storms were mighty, Thou wert in the gale!
If their feet failed them, in Thy paths they trod!
Man cannot urge the barque, or guide the sail,
Or force the quivering helm away from God!

From the Sunday Mercury.

LOVE'S VICTIM.

Oh, list to me, Lizzy,
You sweet little teazer!
Love makes me feel dizzy,
Like brandy and sugar!
My vision is reeling—
My brains are all burning—
And the sweet cream of feeling
Is curdled by churning;
For my heart 'neath my jacket
Is up and down jumping;
And it keeps up a racket
With its bumping and thumping:
Oh show me one smile—'tis my last supplication!
I crave nothing further—'twill be my salvation.

Oh, Lizzy, I'm worried—
I feel it all over;
I'm done up an' busted—
A broken down lover!
The joys of my bosom
Have cut stick and vanished;
I know'd I should lose 'em
When my true love you banish'd;
The world has grown dreary,
In its sackcloth of sorrow;
Oh life I am weary,
And I wish that the morrow
Would dawn on my grave in that peace giving valley
Where I'll care not for you, nor for Susan, nor Sally.

THE LIBERTINE.—If there is a being on earth who deserves the contempt and loathing pity of every honest mind, who polutes the very ground on which he treads (and I care not how high his station or how low his rank)—it is that *thing*, who, dead to every dictate of honor and humanity, and dead to every solemn obligation which cements society together, regardless of the ties of affection and the preservation of moral purity and innocence, will deliberately work the destruction of female character, and blast her prospect for life, who will enter the social sanctuary, sit at the social board, make one of the same social circle around the domestic hearth, and for the gratification of his debased and beastly nature, arrest the current of social happiness, and in its stead, place the flowing tears of anguish misery and disgrace. We know not to what rank to station such a monster; the midnight robber appears lovely by his side; the assassin is honorable compared to him; the wild untutored savage would shrink from his touch. Explore the earth, search its caverns, its mountains, its cities, leave not a spot unexplored, not a living creature unexamined, and bring forth the most hideous and loathsome specimen in existence, and it would not call such a traitor companion. Perhaps this is the language of severity—well, the subject will bear it. In fact, a more despicable being enters not in the conception of the human mind, he should be avoided as the damning excrescence of mortality—a monster whose breath is poison, and whose grasp is death.

TRUTH IN MEN.—"There is no truth in men," said a lady in company, "they are like musical instruments which sound a variety of tones."—"In other words, madam," said a wit who chanced to be present, "you believe all men are [illegible]ers!"

Doctor Johnson compared plaintiff and defendant, in an action at law, to two men ducking their heads in a bucket, and daring each other to remain longest under water.

"Your friendship is dear to me," as the merchant said when he [illegible] to [illegible] his endorsement for his neighbor.

A CAPITAL STORY.

The last New York *Spirit of the Times* has an admirable story called "*The Big Bear of Arkansas.*" It is rather too long for a daily paper, or we would copy it. We take a fragment showing that a small musquitoe would be of 'no use in Arkansas,' and setting forth the merits of a certain dog.—*Charleston Mercury.*

'Where did all that happen?' asked a cynical looking hoosier.

'Happen! happened in Arkansaw; where else could have happened, but in the creation State, the finishing up country; a State where the *sile* runs down to the centre of the 'arth, and Government gives you a title to every inch of it. Then its airs, just breath them, and they will make you snort like a horse. I's a State without a fault, it is.'

'Excepting musquitoes,' cried the hoosier.'

'Well, stranger, except them, for it ar a fact that they are rather *enormous*, and to push themselves in somewhat troublesome. But, stranger, they never stick twice in the same place, and give them a fair chance for a few months, and you will get as much above them as an alligator. They can't hurt my feelings, for they lay under the skin; and I never knew but one case of injury resulting from them, and that was to a Yankee: and they take worse to foreigners any how than they do to natives. But they used that fellow up! first they punched him until he swelled up and bursted, then he sup-per-a-ted, as the doctor called it, until he was as raw as beef, then he to took the ager, owing to the warm weather, and finally he took a steamboat and left the country. He was the only man that ever took musquitoes at heart that I know of. But musquitoes is natur, and I never find fault with her; if they are large her trees are large, her rivers are large, and a small musquitoe would be of no more use in Arkansaw than preaching in a cane break.'

This knock down argument in favor of big musquitoes used the hoosier up, and the logician started on a new track, to explain how numerous bear were to his 'diggings,' where he represented them to be 'about as plenty as blackberries and a little plentiful-ler.'

Upon the utterance of this assertion, a timid little man near me enquired if the bear in Arkansaw ever attacked the settlers in numbers.

'No,' said our hero, warming with the subject, 'no stranger, for you see it ain't the natur of bar to go in droves, but the way they squander about in parties and single ones is edifying. And then the way I hunt them—the old black rascals know the crack of my gun as well as they know a pig squealing.—They grow thin in our parts, it frightens them so, and they do take the noise dreadfully poor things. That gun of mine is a perfect epidemic among bar—if not watched closely it will go off as quick on a warm scent as my dog bowie knife will, and then that dog, whew! why the fellow thinks that the world is full of bar, he finds them so easy. It's lucky he don't talk as well as think, for with his natural modesty, if he should suddenly learn how much he is acknowleged to be ahead of all other dogs in the universe he would be astonished to death in two minutes.

In another paper we shall give the Arkansaw man's story of his hunt of 'the creation Bar.' We have *only* room now for this account of the fatness of the varmints, and the soil of the creation State—where 'planting is dangerous.'

'What season of the year do your hunts take place?' enquired a gentlemanly foreigner who, from some peculiarities of his baggage I suspected to be an Englishman, on some hunting expedition probably, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

'The season for bar hunting, stranger,' said the man of Arkansaw, 'is generally all the year round, and the hunts take place about as regular. I read in history that varmints have their fat season and their lean season. That is not the case in Arkansaw, feeding as they do upon the *spontenaciousness* of the sile, they have one continued fat season the year round - though in winter, things in this way is rather more greasy than in the summer, I must admit. For that reason bar with us run in warm weather, but in winter they only waddle. Fat, fat! it's only an enemy to speed—it tames everything that has plenty of it. I have seen wild turkies, from its influence, as gentle as chickens. Run a bar in this condition, and the way it improves the critter for eating is amazing; it sort of mixes the ile up with the meat until you can't tell tother from which; I've done this often.

I recollect one perty morning in particular, of putting an old he fellow on the stretch and considering the weight he carried, he run well. But the dogs soon tired him down, and when I came up with him wasn't he in a beautiful sweat—I might say fever, and then to see his tongue sticking out of his mouth a feet, and his sides sinking and opening like a bellows, and his cheeks so fat he couldn't look cross. In this fix I blazed at him, and pitch me naked into a brier patch if the steam didn't come out of the bullet hole ten feet in a straight line. The fellow, I reckon, was made on the high pressure system, and the lead sort of burst his biler.

"That column of steam was rather curious or else the bear must have been *warm*," observed the foreigner with a laugh.

"Stranger, as you observe, that bar was warm, and the blowing *off* of the steam show'd it, and also how hard the varmint had been run. I have no doubt if he had kept on two miles' farther his insides would have been stewed; and I expect to meet with a varmint yet of extra bottom, who will run himself into a skin full of bar's greace; it is possible, much onlikelier things have happened.'

"Whar abouts are these bear so abundant?" enquired the foreigner with increasing interest.

'Why, stranger, they inhabit the neighborhood of my settlement, one of the prettiest places in old Mississippi—a perfect location and no mistake, a place that had some defects until the river made the 'cut off' at 'Shirt-tail bend,' and that remedied the evil, as it brought my cabin on the edge of the river, a great advantage in wet weather, as you can now roll a barrel of whiskey into my yard in high water, from a boat, as easy as falling off a log; its a great improvement, as toting by land in a jug, as I used to do, *evaporated* it too fast, and it became expensive.—Just stop with me, stranger, a month or two, or a year if you like, and you will appreciate my place. I can give you plenty to eat, for beside hog and hominy, you can have *bar* ham, and bar sausages, and a mattrass of bar skins to sleep on, and a wild cat skin pulled off hull, stuffed with corn shucks for a pillow. The bed would put you to sleep if you had the rheumatics in every joint of your body. I call that ar a bed of *quilus*. Then look at my land, the Government an't got such another piece to dispose of. Such timber and such bottom land, why you can't preserve anything natural you plant in it, unless you pick it young, things thar will grow out of shape so quick. I once planted in those diggings a few potatoes and beets, they took a fine start, and after that an ox team couldn't have kept them from growing. About that time I went off to old Kentuck on business, and did not hear from things in 3 months, when I accidentally stumbled on a fellow who had stopped at my place, with an idea of buying me out. 'How did you like things?' said I. 'Pretty well,' said he: 'the cabin is convenient, and the timber land is good, but that bottom land aint worth the first red cent.' 'Why?' said I. 'Cause,' said he. 'Cause what?' said I. 'Cause its full of cedar stumps and Indian mounds,' said he, 'and *it can't be cleared.*' 'Lord,' said I, 'them ar cedar stumps is beets, and them ar Indian mounds are tatar hills,'—as I expected the crop was overgrown and useless; the sile is too rich, *and planting in Arkansaw is dangerous*. I had a good sized sow killed in that same bottom land; the old thief stole an ear of corn and took it down to where she slept at night to eat; well, she left a grain or two on the ground, and lay down on them; before morning the corn shot up; and the percussion killed her dead. I don't plant any more; natur intended Arkansaw for a hunting ground, and I go according to natur.

From the Lafayette Chronicle.

BLACKBERRY PICKING—LOVE & HORNETS.

Mistur Editur: Did you ever, in the hull course of your nattera! life go a blackberrying? If you aint, golly grashus, why you don't kno nothin' no more about real labor saving, high preshur, galvanic 'lectifyin' sport than the butt end of nothin arter it's been whittled. Lor' ha' massy upon ollis bold-eral why nothin' in *all creation* can come up to blackberryin', but gettin dumped outn't a slay into a snow bank, and even that ain't so good, and sich prime rare fun when it ain't a moonshiny night. Meany and meany is the time when a lot of Jordan Spankers—that's what our village boys was nicknamed—would raise a party of gals, arter the grain harvestin was over, and afore the corn and the taters was ripe, and start off early in the morning for Hop-Toad Hill, where the black berries was ennamost as plentiful as musketurs in these diggings, and such all fired prime times as we'd have was a caution to farmers. Fust off when all hands got collected, and a lot of suthin to eat, pork and beans, new cider, goosberry pie, green corn, 'lasses gingerbread and a smart sprinklin of other good things was pervided, we'd lokermote; the gals all a walkin by theirselves, and the fellers a walkin by theirselves; the gals with their tongues a runnin' about scandle, new ribbins, kaliko gowns and sich consarns, jest as fast as a saw mill in a freshit; and the fellers a gabbin' about horses, cattle, general musters and corn shukkins—a tellin' how 'twas all Ike Shaw's keerlessness that made his grain mouldy—that Jim Bingy was the orfullest liar that ever was, and that Hen Spraggue told uncle Seth that Zeke Armstrong's wife had heerd how that Harrison Stebbins had't the funds to go on with his new frame house, an' that a consarn strate from one who'll orter know all about it, all hands sot it right down for a fact, and said that it sarved him jest rite—and then to think of his havin' the sass to build a housh without tellin the hull village how many rooms there was to be on the fust floor and be a member of the church, to—'it sarved him *jest rite* by crackey!' So we'd keep a torkin till we cum to the hill, then all hands div rite into the bushes and brambles, an' sich a scratchin and scratchin for blackberries as there was, wasn't to be sneezed at.

It happened that on one of these blackberryin frolics a sartin long haired fellow with a leetle bunch rite over his mouth—lookin at a distance just as though he'd been among the pots an' kittles, and got a great gob of crock on his upper lip—was a visitin down our way, and appeared to have taken an amazin fancy to Sally Ann, the Sally Ann that I'd been payin 'tentions to; kept a chattin to her the hull live long time, and I snum if I could scarcely bleve my own natteral senses, when he begun to pick berries and put them in to her basket, and she not sayin a word agin it. Wal, I guess as how I was a leetle riled, to see myself cut and set adrift in that fashion, and I had a great mind to go off and shine round some other gal just for spite; but somehow 'rother I wanted to keep an eye on that dandy. So to Sally, says I, 'there's a smart sprinklin of berries over here I guess a *letter* than they grow round your way.' 'O they're thick as puddin here,' says she. 'I kalkilate that you are pooty consumedly thick,' says I. '*You-ne remarks are demd supaufluous*,' said the long haired creetur. Suz alive! but wan't my dander up to hear myself called a 'demd superflus'—down I slat the basket and upsot all the berries—marches rite up to him jist as brassy as a hull malicious trainin, an' says I, 'only you call me a porpus or a superflos agin an see how I'll go to work to spile your handsome countenance for yew.' With that Sally, she burst out a cryin, and I vow if I could help boo-hooin a leetle myself I felt so conflusticated. '*You are laboring under errore*,' says he, '*but anuer demands an explanation—hom demd*.' 'Wal,' says I, 'your langwidge wants ixplainin, that's a fact.' So he turned round to sot down, hauled out his handkercher, and I hope to be saved, went to dustin off the top of a hornet's nest, and afore one could say get out, sot down on't to ixplain. *Gorashus!* didn't the hornets come at him for squashin their nest—an did'nt he run and holler, and scoot tro' the briar bushes, and taro his trowserloons—and the fellers haw-hawed till they were ennamost dead to see that dandy marvil down to the main road, without enny hat, his trowsers all split up, his hair flyin in the wind like a hosses tail, and the hornets a goin it to kill. Sally was shockin a-hamed of actin so, and sich prime sport as all hands had for the rest of the day wa'nt to be beat. *Long locks* mended up his trowserloons—they was the only ones he had—and sneaked out'nt our village that day and haint showed his nose there *since*. The poor creetur said he found no less than *two duzzen* ded hornets in his boots arter he took 'em off! We cum from blackberryin in pairs, and not as we went—had a load cargo of blackberries, and I don't believe that one on us'll ever forgit the haw-hawin we had about the feller who sot down on the hornets nest.

Yures truly,
JEHOSAPHAT JINKINS.

From the Ladies' Companion.

The Will; OR, LAW'S LABOR LOST.

BY MRS. EMMA C. EMBURY.

"In love, the Heavens themselves do guide the state,
"Money buys lands, but wives are sold by fate.
SHAKESPEARE.

"Frank! Frank Erldon! what in the world is the matter with you? I have been standing at your elbow these five minutes, and you don't seem to have heard a word that I have been saying.

"I beg your pardon, sister, I did not see you."

"No; nor do you seem to see any thing else: look, your segar has burned a hole in your paper lying on your knee, and I suppose you would not have discovered it until the fire had penetrated to the flesh.

Frank laughed, and tossing away his mouldering segar, said, 'I was absorbed in thought, Mary, and forgot everything.

'Pray what were you thinking about, brother? were you pondering on the case of some suffering patient, or recalling the charms of the last new face in Broadway?

"Neither, sister; the last new face is perfectly indifferent to me, and as for patients—Heaven help the mark—if it were not for my hospital duties, I believe I should forget my profession.

'Why, you certainly have had time enough since you wrote yourself down M. D. to have some experience in the act of killing *secundem artem*.

'Ah, my good sister, you know little of the struggles which men are compelled to make against evil fortune. Talk of hardships! why, the lot of a common laborer is a luxury compared with that of a young physician.

'How do you prove that, pray?

'Very easily. The laborer *is* poor, and *seems* poor, while his daily toil procures him food, clothes, and fire, which are all that he wants; but the young physician—an intellectual and educated man, with refined tastes and habits, compelled to look and act the gentleman, even in the midst of actual want, and denied the privilege of cultivating his best affections, because poverty is ever at his heels, is the most luckless wretch beneath the sun.

'What a sombre-tinted picture you have made, brother.

'I have drawn my tints from facts, Mary. People will not employ a young and unmarried doctor; they think wisdom is never to be found unaccompanied by wrinkles. No fashionable belle ever dreaded the first grey hair as much as I have watched and hoped for it.'

'For shame, Frank; just look in that glass if your eyes can penetrate the dust that lies upon it, and tell me if you would like to see streaks of silver mingling with those fine masses of black hair upon your temples.

Frank glanced towards the mirror, not without a slight feeling of gratified vanity, for he could not but be sensible that few finer persons were ever reflected from its shining surface. 'After all,' said he with a half sigh, 'what is the use of good looks, or talent, or industry? here have I been hiving up knowledge for years, and gathering a store of kindly affections since my boyhood, yet all my knowledge is useless, and my affections only prey upon *my* own heart. I cannot obtain a lucrative practice as a physician, because I am too young. I cannot marry because I have no practice; and by the time old age has given me a diploma to kill or cure *ad libitum* I shall have no love to bestow upon any one.

'A most lamentable tale, truly, brother;—there is only one way that I can perceive to enliven it; you must marry a rich wife.

'This from *you*, Mary! from *you*, who refused one of the richest men in the community, to marry the object of your early attachment!

'I did not say you must marry a woman whom you did not love, Frank, for the sake of her wealth; are there no loveable women to be found among the rich? The pretty widow, for instance, with whom you were walking yesterday,' said Mary with an arch smile.

"For Heaven's sake, sister, do not speak of her: I can bear with your merry jokes on any subject but that.

'My dear brother, I would not, for the world, sport with your serious feelings; but why, if you love her, are you so unhappy?—She must be fastidious indeed, if she cannot feel a reciprocal esteem for a man like Frank Erldon.

'Sit down beside me, Mary, and I will tell you all I know her; you shall sympathise with me, and perhaps advise me. About six months since, I had just laid aside my books, and was drawing on my gloves for my usual walk, when the office door opened, and a head covered with shaggy red hair was thrust in:

'Is the doctur home? was asked in a rich brogue.

'Yes, what do you want?

'Och, shure—he's jist fell & lies for dead.

'An accident, I suppose.

'That's it, shure enough.

I looked at my neat dress, my light gloves and my best beaver, and hesitated a moment for I have had some little experience in the mending of broken bones and cracked pates. But the man was waiting, so notwithstanding my forebodings of an ugly job and no fee I followed him. 'Has the man hurt his head? I asked, still thinking it was some laborer who had fallen from a neighboring building.

'Och, thin, his head is jist gone intirely,' was the luminous reply.

'Then there is not much use in my going,' said I.

'What 'ud he ailing me to tell yer honor a lie; its his sinses I mane; his head's jist where it belongs, and that's on his shoulders shure.

With a hearty laugh at the droll look as well as the droll speech of the honest Irishman, I followed him to the door of a lodging-house in the next street; and, much to my surprise, was ushered into a well-furnished drawing-room, where I beheld an old man stretched on a sofa in all the stupor of apoplexy. To tell you the truth, Mary, I was not sorry to find myself the first doctor on the ground, and I immediately adopted the most prompt measures for the relief of the patient. Don't look so alarmed; I am not going to give you the details of his treatment; it is enough to say that the old man at length gave some signs of returning animation. He was carried to bed, and as I foresaw that death would probably ensue, tho' several days of unconsciousness might intervene, I thought it advisable to divide the responsibility by proposing to send for the family physician.

'We have none,' exclaimed a sharp-voiced elderly woman, whom I concluded to be the old man's wife. 'Mr. Brambleton was afraid of doctors, and he never had a family doctor.

'Did you never get sick? I asked with some surprise.

'Oh, yes, but we always sent to the druggists for a dose of medicine, and with that and some *yerb tea*, we doctored ourselves.

I turned away to hide a smile as I replied that in this case more powerful remedies were required, and mentioning the name of a distinguished physician, I begged that he might be called in consultation.

'I should think you risked the loss of your patient by the *doctor*, if not by the disease, said Mary, laughing.

'No, sister, I know my man; Dr. ——'s character for probity and high-mindedness is so well established that one may consult him without expecting to be superseded by him. I am sorry I cannot pay the same honest tribute of respect to all the fraternity. However, Dr. —— came, approved of all I had done, and kindly left me the whole management of the case, only affording me the benefit of his advice. To be sure there was little to be done, except to watch the disease and seize any favorable change that might occur. Mr. Brambleton recovered his consciousness so far as to recognise persons around him, and the first evidence he gave of it was to order the old lady out of the room. He refused to receive any thing except from the hands of a young and beautiful creature whom I had supposed to be his daughter, but whom, to my great *surprise*, I now learned to be his *wife*. He was old enough to be her grandfather, Mary, as testy and choleric as you can imagine.

'He seemed fast recovering, when one day something occurred which excited his anger against the old woman, his wife's mother. He flew into a violent passion; his rage actually choked his utterance, and in the midst of his excitement, he was seized with another apoplectic fit, and died in twelve hours after. Thus ended my duties towards him, but Mrs. Brambleton, young, sensitive, and timid, was shocked and terrified at his sudden death. She was nervous and hysterible for several days, and it required some skill to soothe the excessive agitation of her system.

'You found her a dangerous patient, brother.

'I did, indeed, Mary, but not at that time. I had no disposition to fall in love with the widow beside the coffin of her husband.—But I fear that I have since seen her too often for my own peace; I have called upon her frequently, under the plea of professional duty, but she needs no such care, for her health is as good as my own, and I shall now be compelled in spite of myself to cease *my* visits.

'What is there to hinder your visiting her, if you admire her, Frank?

'Her wealth, Mary, and my poverty; I cannot bear to have my motives misinterpreted and my best feelings misunderstood.

'Are you sure she is rich?

'There is no doubt of it. The will has has been opened, at least I judge so, from the fact that my bill was paid a few weeks after the old man's death—and he is said to have been worth two hundred thousand dollars.

'But perhaps she does not inherit it.

'Alas, Mary, if she is rich I dare not offer her my heart, lest she should think me interested in my views; if she is not wealthy I must never breathe my love, for how could I bear to reduce her to poverty such as mine?

'Come, come, Frank, don't give yourself up to despondency; if you love her try to discover the nature of her feelings, and if you find your affection returned then marry her, let people say what they will. The gossip of that many tongued monster whom we call the world, is little to be regarded.—It called me a fool for preferring *love in a cottage*, and perhaps it will deem you a knave for finding *love in a palace*, but what need we care if we are happy in our own way. Remember the pretty song—

'Tom, if you love me, pray tell me so.'

How is she to give you any evidence of her feelings, if you are resolute in repressing your own!

'How I wish I was rich!

'And she poor, I suppose; a very kind wish, truly; I dare say the pretty widow would not thank you for it. Take my advice, Frank; if she is gentle, and kind, and warm-hearted, win her if you can. *If she marries you*, it must be for love, as it certainly can't be for *money*, and now good-bye: I wanted you to walk with me, but it is now too late, so I will leave you to your *brown study!*

'Ah,' sighed Frank, as her cheerful face disappeared from his view; 'if I could but find as true-hearted a creature as that dear sister of mine, I should have little fear for my future happiness. But I dare not tell her all my cares, I did not tell her that even while I believe the lovely Julia Brambleton might be won, I am restrained from the pursuit by the remembrance of her past life.—Why did she marry that cross old man?—How can so young and gentle a creature be mercenary and selfish? Yet would she have wedded age and ill temper if she had not been *bold*? Heigho! she is very beautiful: I wish I had never seen her. But I must not sit moping here; my health requires regular exercise, and I suppose that Mrs Brambleton thinks the same of her health, for I always meet her at this hour in Broadway.—Heigho!' and so saying the young doctor brushed his best broadcloth coat, dusted his shining boots, pulled his snowy wristbands *down*, and his immaculate collar *up*, grasped his slender little cane and sallied forth.

As he had expected, he met Mrs. Brambleton, shrouded in the 'weeds of deepest woe.' She invited him to attend her home, one of her servants being ill with a cold, and she wished his medical skill exerted in her behalf. Of course Frank was delighted.—He prescribed for the girl—complimented the old mother on her good looks, (N. B. she had a face like that of a Chinese lion on a Nankin jar,) and made himself so agreeable to the widow that dinner was served before he thought of taking leave. But he was wise enough to decline the fair dame's invitation to remain and take a family dinner with them, for he had espied a warning glance in the old woman's eye, and a gathering cloud upon her brow, which, knowing her economical habits, he had tact enough to interpret into a presage of a meagre bill of fare.

The sickness of the domestic bro't Frank Erldon to Mrs. Brambleton's house every day, and as the house-maid had no greater objection to idleness and good nursing than the doctor to a *tete a-tete* with his charming mistress, seven weeks elapsed before she became convalescent. During all this time Frank had availed himself of his opportunities, and made himself so agreeable to the young widow, that she learned to anticipate his daily visits as a pleasant interruption to the monotony of her secluded life. It was no wonder, therefore, that he became deeply fascinated with her loveliness. Beautiful and gentle, she appeared before him in all the bloom of early womanhood, for the sunshine of three and twenty summers brought to perfection the graces of her person, while it ripened the fine qualities of her character. There was a degree of timid reserve in her manner which seemed less the effect of her natural disposition than the result of parental and conjugal restraint; but as this gradually wore off her cheerfulness of temper added another charm to her loveliness. But still she was a riddle to her young lover. He could not reconcile her frankness, her simplicity, her high-toned delicacy of feeling, with the fact of her marriage. There could be but one motive for her union with the peevish old man whom she had so recently buried; and Frank knew not how to explain so mercenary an act without doubting the truth and guilelessness of her character. He could not unravel the mystery of these incongruities, and he felt that the subject was one which he ought not to contemplate, for what benefit should he derive from being able to believe her the most exalted of her *sex*, since in loving her he must subject himself to the same imputation under which *she* now labored? 'No,' sighed he to himself, 'if she be the angel which she seems, there is only so much the greater necessity for me to fly her presence. I cannot bear the jeers of the world, nor will I go through life dependent on a wife for the very bread I eat. I will summon resolution enough to cease my dangerous visits, and learn to think of her only as one whose gentle beauty shed a momentary gleam of sunshine over my lonely life.

Alas! for the frailty of human nature, and the weakness of a lover's vow. In less than three hours after having made this wise resolution, he was at the side of the pretty widow, pacing that part of our beautiful Battery which has obtained the significant title of '*Declaration Avenue!*' The time, place and circumstance were such as to have proved irresistible temptations to many a prudent youth. The moonbeams, which shed a flood of light over the less sheltered walks, here fell in broken gleams through the thick foliage, diffusing a sort of tender twilight, which has always been found a fitting time for lovers to breathe their vows, *and for* ladies to hear them. There was a soft melancholy in the blue eyes of the fair widow, which might be the shadow of past grief, but which seemed much more like the reflection of present tenderness. Her heavy black veil was thrown aside, and her white forehead, her delicately-tinted cheek, and rosy mouth had never appeared more lovely than when seen in that soft light. Frank felt his heart beating wildly at the touch of the small hand which rested on his arm, and with the desperation of a man who finds himself on the brink of a precipice, without strength to turn his steps aside, he yielded his whole soul to the fascinations of the moment:—Those words which—however after life may fail to fulfil their promise—are never forgotten—the words of earnest tenderness—the outpourings of a heart filled with passionate love—were uttered in the ear of his beautiful companion, and were answered by a look—a sigh—a broken murmur—which disclosed a volume of reciprocal affection.

The first delicious trance of youth! Who does not remember the moment when the voice of a dear one first breathed into the heart the exquisite music of a lover's vow?—Who can forget the hour when the words never to be recalled—the burning words which told that the happiness of another was placed in our keeping—first fell upon the charmed ear! Who does not look back on that 'green spot on memory's waste' with pleasant tears? Happy, thrice happy, they, who from the sweet shelter of domestic bliss can look upon it, not as the *oasis* of the desert, but as the 'fountain of delight'—the pure source of life-long happiness!

"They loved, they were beloved—said I not all.
"In saying this?

Alas! no: life is not poetry, and something more than love is necessary to actual existence, since Anacreon Moore—a very Solomon in those matters—has declared that "not e'en love can live on flowers." They parted at the widow's door, and while she

retired to enjoy, in solitude, the 'excitement of a *first* affection, her lover returned to his home to reflect upon the irrevocable vow which he had uttered, and to ponder on his future prospects. His joy at finding himself beloved did not blind him to the consciousness of his precipitancy, and while she, with a true woman's feeling, thought only of the *base, prudential calculations* were allowed to mingle their base alloy with the pure gold of *his* affections. Not that our friend, the doctor, was selfish or mercenary; far from it; but he dreaded the opinion of society—he feared to be considered interested in his views, and he was tortured by the thought that the beautiful widow would be accused of having *bought him* at the price for which she had formerly *sold herself*. A sleepless night was the result of his agitated feelings, and the morning found him a prey to both headache and heartache.

He was sitting sad and solitary in his office—feeling and looking more like a criminal than a successful lover, when a packet from his ladye-love was placed in his hands. Without heeding the other papers, he opened her letter.

'Do not come to me to-day,' she wrote, 'I am too much disquieted to see you, and I would have you to fully understand my feelings and my position, before we meet again. I was scarcely six years of age when my mother, (whom the death of my father had reduced to poverty,) obtained the situation of housekeeper to the late Mr. Brambleton. He was rich and eccentric, and, pleased with my childish caresses, he determined to educate me as an adopted daughter. Of course my mother was rejoiced, and no care was spared to inspire me with a lively sense of gratitude towards my benefactor. Peevish as he was to others, he was always gentle to me, and as a child soon learns to love those from whom it receives daily kindness, I repaid all his bounty with my sincere affection. I suppose I was the only living creature who did love him, and he was not insensible to the unusual gratification, for he certainly lavished upon me all the indulgence of a parent.

'What my mother's views were at that time I cannot pretend to determine; she probably expected he would make me his heir, and therefore sought to establish between us the relation of parent and child; but as I grew older her ideas on the subject underwent a great change. Mr. Brambleton's distant relatives began to clamor against my mother's artifices, and they did not hesitate to avow their intention to dispute any will that might be made in my favor. This excited my mother's apprehension, and a scandalous rumor which was invented by the same persons, determined her to alter her plans.—They dared to say that I was the natural daughter of Mr. Brambleton, and thus my mother's fame suffered from the kindness lavished upon her child by a solitary old man. I will not detail the arts which were practiced upon him and upon me. His implacable hatred of his relatives, his old fashioned ideas of propriety, his dread of leaving a stain upon his spotless character, influenced him to adopt my mother's suggestions, and to make me *his wife*, in order to prove to the world that I was not *his child*. As for me, I was scarcely *sixteen*—inexperienced and ignorant, loving my mother and Mr. Brambleton better than the whole world besides—judge then how easily I was persuaded to adopt any course which would rescue from obloquy their good name. The very idea of the slander was agony to my young mind, and it was with a feeling of romantic heroism, at which I could now smile were it a less serious matter, that I consented to give my hand to my aged benefactor. I stood at the altar with a sense of self-devotion and self-sacrifice worthy of the days of the old Romans, and fancied that by thus consecrating my life to gratitude, I was acting a similar part to the nun who condemns herself to a cloister from mistaken piety.—Do not smile at my folly, dear Frank; I was a romantic, novel-reading girl, full of enthusiastic feeling—can you wonder that I suffered myself to be thus misled?

'As I grew older, I learned my error, and I found, by sad experience, that the marriage which I considered an example of heroic disinterestedness, appeared to the world a grossly mercenary act. The pain which I endured from this knowledge, first awakened me from the idle dreams of visionary youth, to a consciousness of womanly duties. But my life was now embittered by the quarrels between my mother and my husband. She had expected to assume a different station in his household, and to be treated as his mother-in-law, while he was determined she should never be any other than his hired housekeeper; this of course led to perpetual disputes, in which I was obliged to preserve a perfect neutrality. I had purchased at heavy cost the knowledge of my mother's mercenary spirit, and it was natural that I should distrust her counsels in future. Mr. Brambleton, always prudent and watchful for my good, advised me even as an anxious parent, and of course I was disposed to obey his wishes in preference to all others. A wearisome life has been mine during the last six years. I longed for quiet even if it were to be found no where but in the hovel of poverty, and I learned to realize the full force of the wise man's saying—'Better is a dinner of yerbs, where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith.' During the last year of Mr. Brambleton's life, he seemed to distrust even me, for the ill-judged importunities of my mother respecting his *will*, had led him to doubt the sincerity of my affections.—When he was so suddenly cut off by death, I did not, (*as you know*) pretend to weep for him as if he had been the object of my passionate love; but I wept for him as a kind and indulgent parent. It was not until his will was opened, that I discovered how deeply suspicion had taken root in his mind.

'Frank, dear friend, will it disappoint you to learn that you have wooed one who, by loving you, has forfeited all her wealth? Do I not judge you aright when I feel assured that it is my affection you seek, and not my fortune? If not, then you are this moment free. If you sought only the heiress of Mr. Brambleton's estate, then do I release you from your vows; for the moment I promise to become your wife I cease to have any claim to that estate. The provisions of the will are such that I enjoy the whole income *during my widowhood*, with the privilege of bequeathing the principal to whom I will, at my death—*if I die a widow*; but if I marry, an annuity of one thousand dollars is all I shall receive, while the bulk of the fortune is to be bestowed upon the heirs of a certain lady to whom Mr. Brambleton was attached in his youth, and from whom he was separated on account of his poverty. It is a queer will, but not more so than the testator.

The devil!' exclaimed Frank as he read thus far, 'then I am in a pretty scrape! How the deuce am I to live on a thousand a year with a wife accustomed to spend more than that in the fancy shops?

'Now, dear Frank, ponder well on what I have told you, and give me a candid expression of your feelings. I can cheerfully bear with poverty for your sake, but I will not increase the hardships of your lot. If you really love me as I believe—and I will add, as I hope you do—our course is plain.

'Yes, the course is plain enough,' muttered Frank, 'we must either separate or starve in each others company—or—stay, there is one other alternative. We can pledge our faith to each other, and then wait for better times. But would it not be base and selfish to make that lovely creature waste the best years of her life in 'hope deferred?' Can I, as a man of honor, enter into an engagement which I cannot fulfil for long years to come? No, no, dearest Julia, I will deal frankly with you—I will open my whole heart to you, and if you are willing to bide the time and share the fortunes of a poor physician, we may yet be happy. But what is this?' he exclaimed, as he picked up a paper which had dropped at his feet. It was inscribed—'Copy of the last Will and Testament of the late Solomon Brambleton.'

'What the deuce do I want with that?'—thought Frank; 'however, I may as well look at it. What a long-winded affair it is.

'I, Solomon Brambleton, of the city and county of —— being in sound mind, &c. &c.

'Fudge!'

'Do give, devise, and bequeath, ect.

'Ah! here is the pith and marrow of the business.

'But in case the said Julia Brambleton should marry a second time, thereby forgetting her duty *to the husband of her youth*, & a proper respect for his memory, then I do hereby authorize the said executors to pay to the said Julia, only the sum of one thousand dollars annually, during the term of her natural life. In the event of the second marriage of my said wife, I give, devise and bequeath all my estate, real and personal, (reserving only the sum of fifteen thousand dollars to be held in trust for the payment of the aforementioned annuity,) to Catharine Belford, formerly of Tiverton, in the county of Devon, England; and to her heirs, wheresoever they may be found.

'What! can it be possible!' exclaimed the astonished Frank; he read on:

'In case no such heirs be found within ten years after such marriage of my said wife, then I give all my estate to be divided equally among my heirs-at-law. I wish them fully to understand that I still hate them most cordially for reasons which they well remember, and I only give them this remote interest in my estate in order to secure full obedience to my wishes herein expressed, since their covetousness is my security that they will keep a watchful eye over the future conduct of my first named legatee.'

Frank started up, flung the will up to the ceiling, and caught it as it fell—tossed the widow's letter into the fire—snatched it out again, and begrimmed his face with coal-smoke as he pressed the rescued epistle to his lips—in short he acted like a madman for the next five minutes. Was he crazed with disappointment? We shall see.

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Just one year after the death of Solomon Brambleton, Esq., a bridal party was assembled in the richly-furnished drawing-room which had never before been thrown open to guests since it had admitted the old gentleman's funeral train. The bride looked very beautiful in her embroidered satin robe and Brussels veil; and those skilled in such mysteries did not fail to notice that a band of diamonds occupied the place of the maiden wreath of orange-blossoms. Quiet, calm and self-possessed, she assumed no girlish airs of bashfulness, but appeared gentle, dignified and womanly. Frank had never appeared to more advantage than when, with a flush of joy on his cheek, and a triumphant smile playing around his handsome mouth, he led his beautiful Julia into the room in the full view of the whole assemblage.

Among the guests were two elderly gentlemen, cotemporaries of the late Mr. Brambleton, and executors of his whimsical will. 'What a pity,' exclaimed one, a jolly-visaged good-humored old man, 'what a pity that the widow should lose all this fine fortune for the sake of a young fellow's good looks. I only hope that she has not bought her humor at too high a rate.

'It's no pity at all,' growled his vinegar faced companion; 'one husband is enough for a woman, and if she will be fool enough to take another she deserves to be punished. I mean to advertise to-morrow for the heirs of this Catharine Belford, whoever she is.

'What is the use of being in such a hurry about it?' said the other.

'Oh, because it is a troublesome business, and the sooner we get it off our hands, the sooner we shall get our *commissions* for managing the estate.

'Shall I save you the trouble of advertising, gentlemen?' said a voice behind them.—Both turned in surprise, and beheld the handsome face of Frank Erldon. 'Excuse me for having accidentally overheard your conversation, but I am thus enabled to spare you some inconvenience,' said Frank with a smile; 'the heirs whom you seek are this moment before you. Allow you to introduce to you my sister Mary, and inform you that she and your humble servant are the only living representatives of our maternal grandmother, Catharine Belford. The proof of my assertion shall be laid before you to-morrow, and when you are fully satisfied of our identity, I can assure you, gentlemen, that your *commissions* shall be promptly and cheerfully paid.

'I don't believe a word of it, growled the surly old fellow.

'Ha, ha, ha,' shouted the other, 'if this is not a hoax, it is a capital joke for cheating the ghost of a suspicious old husband. Does Mrs. Brambleton—does your wife, I mean, know all this?

'To be sure she does; she is willing to forfeit her wealth for the sake of her lover, and she is now quite content to share the fortunes of her *husband's heir*. Nor must she be censured for obeying the impulses of a susceptible heart. Where there is no recollection of past tenderness to link the living with the dead, even *golden fetters* are not strong enough to bind the affections.

BROOKLYN, L. I.

'Are you the reprobate Judge.' 'No! the probate judge.' 'Ah, that's what I wanted.—My father died detested, and left five infant scorpions, of which I am the chief. I've come to take out some alphabet letters of confiscation to diminish the estate as soon as possible. I'll give you the amount of my potatership as soon as it is red hot by the lawyers.—*Sunday Mer-*

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL

OLIVER FAIRFIELD is a candidate for County Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS F. LANE, as a candidatefor County Auditor.

We are authorized to announce J. B. DUBOIS as a candidate to represent Allen County in the lower house of the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce M. S. WINES as a candidate to represent Allen County in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We are requested to announce DAVID H. COLERICK Esq. as a candidate to represent the county of Allen in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce MORRISON RULON as a candidate to represent the counties of Adams and Jay, in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce JOSEPH SINCLEAR, as a candidate to Represent the Counties of Allen, Adams, Huntington and Wells, in the State Senate.

We are requested to insert the name of CHAS. W. EWING, as a candidate for the State Senate, to represent the district composed of the counties of Allen, Adams, Wells and Huntington.

We are authorised to announce GEORGE F. WRIGHT, as a candidate for Treasurer o Allen County.

We are authorised to announce S. M. BLACK as a candidate for County Assessor, at the August election.

We are authorized to announce JARED DARROW, as a candidate to represent the counties of Huntington, Wells and Blackford, in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We authorised to announce H. B. TAYLOR, as a candidate for re-election as County Commissioner for the 1st district of Allen County.

MR. EDITOR:—You will please announce Mr. Joseph Townsend, as a candidate for County Commissioner, and confer a favor on

MANY CITIZENS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26 1841

The project for a new National Bank has been submitted by Mr. Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury, to the Senate of the U. S. in compliance with a resolution of that body.—The report will be seen in another column.

We did not expect a plan would be offered that we would be pleased with, for in our opinion, no National Bank can be established on constitutional grounds; nor do we believe one to be expedient, necessary, or even useful in the legitimate business transactions of the country.

With what favor Mr. Ewing's plan will be regarded by the Whig press we are unable to say; as we have seen no expression upon either side as yet, except the National Intelligencer, from which we copy the report. That paper gives it a very *cool* and *cautious* approval.

This report was undoubtedly intended, as it intimates, to compromise conflicting opinions among the Whigs, in regard to the details, based mainly upon grounds of constitutionality. How far it will have that effect we are unable to say, but it is absolutely certain that some of the leading favorite features of the Whig party, as heretofore expressed, and as considered indispensably necessary to an institution of the kind, to render it useful as a regulator of the currency, is rejected in this bill, notwithstanding it contains all the *odious features of a Government Bank*. If the position heretofore taken by the original bank Whigs, that it was chiefly as a regulator of the currency that a Bank was needed, and that it was for the benefit of the commercial community; to deal in and regulate the exchanges of the country, then Mr. Ewing's project will not be of the least possible service. In short, we look upon it as a political machine, rather than a commercial institution; and that it does not possess a single feature, that is calculated to benefit the country, if no constitutional objections existed to its establishment. We go against it, and we do not hesitate to hazard our opinion upon the assertion, that although the Whigs have a large majority in both branches, and are willing to do most any thing, no such bill will pass.

We would respectfully call the attention of the City Council to the prompt removal of all nuisances. This matter has been always too much neglected, and we doubt not much of the sickness of the place is attributable to the filth that is permitted to remain in our streets, alleys, and vacant lots. We would suggest that the Council make liberal provisions for the immediate removal of all dead animals, and other filth that may have a tendency to affect the health of the city.—This matter demands immediate action, and we trust it will not be delayed.

The Rev. Mr. Shaw, of the Catholic Church, has been lectuting in our city, the past week, and his discourses have created considerable excitement among the Protestant sects, and called out large and attentive audiences. We regard him as one of the most learned, talented, and eloquent preachers we have ever heard. He will preach tomorrow, and continue his lectures through the succeeding week.

As much prejudice exists against the Catholic religion, arising, probably, from "hearsay" stories; (some of which may be well-founded, and others not,) let all attend, and hear, and judge for themselves. We are not so biased in our opinions in regard to religion or politics, as to prevent us from going to hear a man of talents give his views in relation to either, and have never yet thought we were the worse for so doing.

According to previous notice, a public meeting of the citizens of Fort Wayne was held at the American House, on the 19th inst, for the purpose of making arrangments for celebrating the approaching anniversity of American Independence.

The meeting was organized by calling W. L. Moon to the chair, and appointing R. Dykes Secretary.

On motion of L. Williams

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to make suitable preparations for celebrating the coming anniversary of our National Independence, whereupon a committee was made to consist of the following gentlemen: S. Hanna, L. G. Thompson, M. Sweetser, I. D. G. Nelson, T. J. Lewis, P. Rumsey, L. Williams, R. McMullin, J. Cocanour, B. B. Stevens, M. D. Stewart, S. C. Silvers, E. V. M'Maken, P. Kiser.

On motion of S. R. Bull

Resolved, That the Secretary notify the members of the committee of arrangements to meet on Monday Evening, 21st inst. at the American House. On motion

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published.

The meeting then adjourned.

W. L. MOON, Chairman.

R. Dykes, sec'y.

The committee appointed to make arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of American Independence, have made the following:

OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

Chaplain
S. R. BALL.
Reader
J. W. BORDEN.
Orator
T. JOHNSON.
President
Vice President.
Marshall
Maj. S. EDSALL.
Commander of the military.

The procession will then form in front of the American House, at the ringing of the bell, at precisely twelve o'clock, and proceed in the following order.

1st Music.
2d Military.
3d Soldiers of the Revolution.
4th Chaplain.
5th Orator and reader.
6th President and Vice Presidents.
7th Committee of Arrangements.
8th *Ladies.*
9th Sabbath School procession.
10th Invited guests and strangers.
11th Citizens generally.

The procession will then proceed to the Presbyterian Church, under the direction of the Marshall of the day, from whence, after opening by prayer, the reading of the *Declaration*, and the delivery of an Oration, the procession will return to the American House to partake of a dinner prepared at that place.

The citizens in the town and county are generally invited to join in the festivities of the day.

N. D. STUART.
PETER KISER,
J. B. COCANOUER,
Committee of Arrangements.

June 26, 1841.

The committee appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the fourth of July, have adopted the following:

SUNDAY SCHOOL

CELEBRATON OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE, JULY 5, 1841.

Marshall — Orator
Maj. S. EDSALL. — T. PATTEO.
Chaplain
Rev. W. COX.
Dep'ty Marshalls
B. B. STEVENS.
T. NOEL,
J. W. TOWNLEY.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The several schools will assemble at the usual places of meeting, at half past eight A. M. At the ringing of the bell, at nine, they will proceed to the Methodist chapel.

EXERCISES AT THE METHODIST CHAPEL.

1st Music by the Band:
2d Prayer " Chaplain.
3d Hymn " Teachers and Scholars.
4th Oration.
5th Hymn by the scholars.
6th Benediction by the Chaplain.

The schools will then form a procession in the following order:

1st The Band.
2d Orator, Chaplain, and invited guests.
3d The Methodist Sunday-school.
4th The several Sunday Schools.
5th The Fort Wayne Union Sunday School.
6th Ladies.
7th citizens.

The procession will then march up Berry to Calhoun, down Calhoun to Columbia, down Columbia to Barr, up Barr to Main st., then across the Maumee brigde to the grove, where they will partake of a collation which is to be provided by the gratuitous contributions of the ladies of this city and vicinity.—By order of the committee of arrangements.

The committee of arrangements accept the many proposals offered by the ladies of our Town to furnish the table, on that occasion. All who feel disposed are requested to contribute to the dinner.

S. STOPHLET, Sec'y.

False bosoms are worn to hide dirty shirts.—Yet it is better to put on a clean shirt every day. So in morals, it is better to act alway right, to show the world the whitest side of your character. The false bosoms, how^ever, are universally worn.

From the Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1841.

Sub-Treasury.—Deposite System.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury act. Mr. Clay, of Ky., had moved to amend the bill by inserting a section repealing the Deposite act of 1836, to which Mr. Calhoun proposed a substitute repealing the disabilities to which banks were subjected under the Deposite act, and which would now operate very inconveniently.

Mr. Berrien, of Geo., gave his reasons for preferring the State Bank system to leaving the public money under the sole control of the Executive, even for a short time. There was a possibility that, if we repealed the Sub-Treasury, no fiscal agent might be substituted for it. If the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky prevailed, we should, in that case, be thrown back upon the law of 1789, which directs that the public money shall be kept by the Treasurer of the United States. If that amendment did not prevail the Deposite act of 1836 would come into operation. He should, therefore, simply vote for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, and, if no fiscal agent should be established by the end of the session, he would then propose so to modify the Deposite act of 1836 as to adapt it to the present state of things.

Mr. Calhoun also hoped that the Senate would not agree to leave the public money in a lawless condition. If the Sub-Treasury was to be repealed, and he saw that it certainly would be, the Deposit act of 1836 would be revived. He therefore wished the question on the two amendments to be stated and taken distinctly, so that the Executive might be advertised that in case no fiscal agency should be established, it was the intention to restore the deposite bank system.

Mr. Walker of Mississippi was, he said, in favor of the Sub-Treasury system, and he regretted that it was to be abandoned. He was opposed to the State bank system and voted against it.—The people of Mississippi were all opposed to it. There was then a vast bank party, and also a Sub-Treasury party equally strong—but there was no State bank party. He denounced the deposite system as the most corrupt and iniquitous that was ever devised by the wit, or rather the folly, of man. It had tumbled the State institutions into the dust before the Executive power. He would never vote for a revival of that system. Much would he prefer, in default of any other system, to suffer the public money to remain in the keeping of the Treasurer of the United States, in accordance with the law of 1789.

If I rightly understand the Message of President Tyler, said Mr. Walker, he is opposed to a Bank of the United States, and he admits that the people of the United States supported Gen. Jackson in his veto of the United States Bank.

But Mr. Tyler is in favor of a *fiscal agency*, which will perform the office of keeping, collecting, and disbursing the public money, without being liable to all the objections of a bank, and I gather from his remarks concerning the District bank, that he wishes to establish this fiscal agency in this city. Now, sir, I would cheerfully vote for this institution, said Mr. Walker, in preference to the State bank deposite system.

Mr. Walker went on to enumerate many objections to the deposite act of 1836. Under it the President would be compelled immediately to adopt some measures to select the banks and to obtain a knowledge of their situation, &c. The banks could not be judiciously selected in less than two months' time. The greatest scope for favoritism, and for corruption would be allowed.

Finally, after some further discussion, both the amendment of Mr. Calhoun and that of Mr. Clay were rejected, leaving the bill in its original form.

Mr. Benton moved to amend the bill so as to prohibit the employment of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania as a depository under the deposite act, in case it should be resorted to.

Mr. Clay submitted whether it became the dignity of the Senate to make an exception of an individual bank; as well might we except all the broken banks in the country, instead of leaving it to the head of the Treasury Department.

Mr. Benton said there was great reason for excepting this particular bank. It was chartered by the United States, and still retains the name the United States Bank. It had formed a deliberate plot to break down the New York Banks—that was the heart at which its dagger was ever aimed. It had been the cause of the suspension of 1837, and was the cause of the more recent suspension. Mr. Benton went on to mention many culpable and criminal acts of this bank the object of which was, he said, to give her the control of the currency, of the public deposites, and of the government.

Mr. Bayard had no doubt, he said, that the management of the bank had been highly culpable, but there was no reason why it should be specially excepted in the bill. It could be safely presumed that the Secretary of the Treasury would not employ such an institution any sooner than he would any other broken bank in the country. But there was a clause in the act of 1836 which prevented the Secretary from employing any bank that did not pay specie.

Mr. Woodbury explained the construction of the act. There was a provision in the act of 1836 which gave the Secretary of the Treasury discretionary power as to the deposites in case the law should be impracticable. In 1837, after the suspension, it was frequently necessary to deposite in non-specie paying banks, or not to deposite it at all.

The motion to amend was lost—20 to 25.

Several other amendments were offered and lost, when the bill was *ordered to be engrossed*,—yeas 30, nays 18.

In the House of Representatives, the standing Committees were announced. The following are the Chairmen of some of the leading committees:

Ways and Means—Willard Fillmore, of N. Y.
Foreign Affairs—Caleb Cushing, of Mass.
Indian Affairs—John Q. Adams, of Mass.
Military Affairs—Wm. C. Dawson of Ga.
Manufactures—Leverett Saltonstall, of Mass.
Naval Affairs—Henry A. Wise, of Va.
Militia—George M. Keim, of Penn.
Judiciary—Daniel D. Barnard, of N. Y.
District of Columbia—J. R. Underwood, of Ky.
Revolutionary Claims—Hiland Hall, of Vt.
Post Offices and Post Roads—George N. Briggs, of Mass.
Commerce—John P. Kennedy, of Md.
Public Lands—William Cost Johnson, of Md.
Elections—William Halsted, of N. J.
Claims—Joshua R. Giddings, of O.
Roads and Canals—Joseph Lawrence, of Penn.
Patents—Thomas B. Osborne, of Conn.

You will see that Mr. Adams is, for some reason or other, transferred from his committe on Manufactures to that on Indian Affairs.

Select Committee on Currency.—This Committee consists of Messrs. John Sergeant, John Q. Adams, John Pope, William Cost Johnson, W. C. Dawson, John B. Dawson, John M. Bott, Romulus M. Saunders, John M'Keon, R. Barnwell Rhett.

Abolition Rules.

Mr. Charles I. Ingersoll, who voted in the affirmative, yesterday, on the question of excepting the 21st Rule, moved a reconsideration of that vote. The motion was re-entered.

Mr. Ingersoll several times attempted to obtain the floor yesterday, while the subject was under consideration, but was unable to do so. What his views are I do not know, but he will undoubtedly make a beautiful speech on the subject.

The Senate evidently intend to keep the State Bank deposite system of 1836 in view, and, after the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, fall back upon it, if necessary. Some of the Senators, Messrs. Clay and Mangum,* for instance, are confident that a bank or fiscal agent will be adopted before the adjournment of Congress, but others, who are equally determined to repeal the Sub-Treasury, have doubts whether that substitute will be so soon agreed upon.

JUNE 9.

Sub-Treasury Repealed.

The Bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury law was taken up and read a third time.

Mr. Woodbury spoke, at length, against the repeal, making a very close argument, covering the whole ground.

Mr. Benton argued that the operations of the Sub-Treasury Act had been harmonious and beneficial, and so popular that no man or body of men had lifted their voices against it. It had injured no one, and no one had complained of it except politicians who sought to revenge themselves against their adversaries by its repeal, and speculators who hoped to profit by the spoils of the banking system. He urged the necessity of providing some substitute for the Sub-Treasury before it was repealed, and moved to recommit the bill with instructions to report it as a part of the bill establishing a bank or a fiscal agency, in in order that the repeal and the substitute might go together. The motion was lost.

Mr. Wright, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. M'Roberts, and others spoke against the repeal. The debate was confined to the opposition, with the exception of some remarks from Mr. Tallmadge.

It was the determination of the Whigs to sit out the question on the passage of the bill to-night. After a late and laborious sitting, the bill was *passed*—yeas 24, nays 18.

Mr. Clay gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce his land distribution bill.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN. EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Great Western, Captain Hosken, from Bristol May 27th, arrived at this port last evening, bringing us London papers of May 26th. Also Liverpool papers of the 26th.

They contain but little news, except the defeat of the British Ministry, May 19th, on the question of the Sugar duties. The vote stood—

Against Ministers,	317
For Ministers,	281
Majority against Ministers,	36

Notwithstanding this decisive vote, it was believed that Ministers intended to retain their places. A dissolution of Parliament was talked of, but does not appear to have been decided on. In the mean time, Sir Robert Peel had given notice that on Thursday, May 27th, he would move a resolution to the effect that her Majesty's Ministers do not possess the confidence of the House sufficiently to enable them to carry the measures which they deem essential to the good of the country, and that their continuance in office under these circumstances, is at variance with the spirit of the Constitution. The Liverpool Courier, we perceive, forebodes the rejection of this resolution.

Steamer President.—There is no information concerning the President, that is to be relied on. A fresh rumor was started in London on the 24th ultimo occasioned by advices from Lisbon to the 17th, announcing that the Portuguese ship Cond de Palma, bound from Rio Janeiro to Lisbon, saw a large steamer on the 22d of April, in lat. 29 1-2, lon. 40 1-2, steering N. N. E. under sail, making no use of her steam power. It was at first conjectured that the said steamer might have been the President; but the conclusion was that it was the Bar, since arrived in England.

From the N. Y. Truth Teller.

SUMMARY OF IRISH NEWS.

NENAGH LEAD MINES.—The lead mines at Nenagh, the property of Mr. Maguire, are at present producing a clear profit of twenty six per cent.

In future four fairs will be held yearly in the town of Drumconda.

A post officer for the Donoughmore district has been established at the Four Mile House, on the Belfast road.

A locomotive steam-engine, of Irish manufacture has been started on the Dublin and Kingston rail way.

Father Mathew has contributed £31 towards the relief of the poor of Ebbey.

Last Friday evening a Captain Bolton and a Mr. Charles Jackson were arrested at Clontarf, when 'on the ground' for the purpose of fighting a duel. They were both bound over.

The congregated trades of Limerick have presented Mr. Thomas Reynolds with the freedom of their respective guilds.

A new claimant for the authorship of the celebrated lines on the death of Sir John Moore has appeared, in the Person of A. Macintosh, a school-master at present living in the neighborhood of Edinburgh.

The family vault at Sherlockstown was broken into and a leaden coffin stolen. The friends of the deceased Mr. Sherlock have procured a second coffin in which the remains are now deposited.

The French Chambers have passed a law, to the effect that an artist, on selling his work, does not therefore, sell his right to re-produce that work by engraving, lithography, or other means.

Three English capitalist are about to advance the funds requisite for a rail way from Dublin to Holycross.

The Right Rev. Dr. Kinsella is about to communicate with his clergy on the propriety of doing all in their power to further the movement in favor of Irish manufacture.

Temperance in the North.—The following is a return of the number enrolled in the North by the Very Rev. T. Mathew: Carrickmacross, 80,000; Monaghan 40,000 Kilbeggan 30,000, Turbanstown, 70,000; Trim 60,000, Athboy (while changing horses,) 2,000;—Total 332,000. —[Belfast Vindicator.

France and Ireland.—To separate Ireland from England, and to assist the Irish in maintaing themselves as an independent nation, would be the only rational or practible policy of France with respect to Ireland, since it could only be by conquering England, and retain her firmly as a French province, which would be impossible, that France could ever hope to keep Ireland in a similar condition and Ireland. If France attempted to keep her as a province, would both prefer to belong to England rather to than France, and would be able, by calling the English to expel the French. The alleged political necessity of Irelands being either a French or an English province, which one is often sickened at seeing in print, and disgusted at hearing it in conversation, is consequently no more than the greatest error that ever was scribbled, or the greatest lie that ever was told. This is sufficiently confirmed by Napoleon's statement at St. Helena, when on being asked by Mr. O'Meara, how he would have acted had he invaded and conquered England as first Consul! he replied, that he had no intention of attempting to annex England to France. 'I could not,' said he 'unite two nations so dissimilar; but,' he added; 'I would have separated Ireland *from* England, the *former* of which I would *have* made an independent republic'—So much for the Tory bugbear of the necessity of Ireland's continuing to submit to Tory oppression and English misrule, she should become a province of France! As if France could not act towards Ireland as she did towards America—as if there could be but one Lafayette to assist another Washington in dealing with the army of another Cornwallis!—*Green Book.*

It is reported that the State Bank of Michigan is in ruins and some of the officers badly injured. The cause is said to have originated in some outrage recently practiced by the Bank on the community, in the transaction of its business, upon notice of which the mob turned out and felled the Banking house to the ground. The account of the outrage appears to be taken from a Buffalo paper.—No Detroit papers have been received since the transaction, to confirm or deny the report.

Candidates in the adjoining counties wanting tickets, are requested to order them as soon as practicable. It is frequently the case that this matter is left until the very eve of the election, and then all want their tickets at once. It is decidedly better for candidates to have them in time for distribution, & far more convenient for the printer.

We have commenced collecting this week and shall continue until every person has been called upon or his bill sent. We hope all will be prepared, as we desire the proceeds of each year's business to pay the contingent expenses at the close of the volume.

"Dick, what do you call [illegible]
"Why, shearing a hog for [illegible] over nonsense!"
"Comparison are [illegible] as wool."
said when they [illegible] odious," as the baboon [illegible] him be looked like a dandy.

PLAN OF A BANK AND FISCAL AGENT.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting to the Senate, in compliance with a resolution of that body, a plan of a Bank and Fiscal Agent.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 12, 1841.

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

SIR: In obedience to the directions of the Senate, contained in their resolution of the 7th inst., the Secretary of Treasury has prepared, and herewith submits, a plan of a Bank and Fiscal Agent.

In the general plan and frame of said institution, he has endeavored to free it from the constitutional objections which have been urged against those heretofore created by Congress, and, as far as practicable, without impairing its usefulness, to guard it in its details against the abuses to which such institutions are liable. And he now respectfully submits it to the Senate, with the hope that, in the process of consideration and enactment, it may become, what he did not presume to promise, but which he earnestly desires to see in the possession of the nation, a Bank and Fiscal Agent, free from constitutional objections, and adapted to the wants of the country and convenience of the Government.

It is proposed to incorporate a Bank in the District of Columbia, by the name of the Fiscal Bank of the United States, having a capital of thirty millions of dollars, with power to establish branches or offices of discount and deposite in the several States, with the assent of the States; that the Government subscribe one-fifth part of the capital; and on the supposition that it is the purpose of Congress hereafter to direct that the fourth instalment, appropriated by the deposite act of June 23, 1836, shall be paid into the treasuries of the several States, it is also proposed that a subscription to that amount be made in the name of the United States, for the use of the States respectively; the stock to be assigned to, and become the property of such States as shall accept the same, in the manner and in the proportions, and subject to all the conditions, provided and imposed by that act.

And for the amount of the six millions to be subscribed by the United States on their own account, and also for the amount to be subscribed for the use of the several States, it is proposed that a stock be created, bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government at any time after fifteen years.

In case Congress should not see fit to make such a provision as is proposed for paying the States the fourth instalment under the deposite act, it may be well worth while to consider whether the States might not be permitted to take the stock of the Bank according to their respective amount of population, to the extent of ten millions in all, issuing therefor stock of their own, bearing such interest, and reimbursable at such periods, as might be prescribed; the dividends on the shares thus held by the States, respectively, to be applied, in the first place, to the payment of the interest on their stocks; with a further provision, if thought necessary, that, in case the proceeds of the Public Lands should be applied to the reimbursement of the principal of their debts, or stocks, created or issued for the purposes aforesaid.

In the opinion of the Secretary, it is desirable that the States should be permitted to take an interest in one of the foregoing modes, or some other mode, in the new institution; but if Congress should think otherwise, then it is recommended that the Government of the United States subscribe for ten millions of stock, leaving twenty to be subscribed by individuals.

It is proposed that the affairs of the Bank be managed by seven directors, two of them to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and five to be elected by the stockholders, at their annual meeting. A president to be elected by the directors, out of their own body.

That the branches be managed by not more than seven nor less than five directors; two of them to be appointed by the States in which the branches may be situated, if such State be a stockholder, and the rest to be appointed by the directors of the Bank.

It is proposed that the Bank be the fiscal agent of the Government; that the public moneys be deposited in it; and, when there, that they be deemed and taken to be in the Treasury of the United States; and that the deposites be not removed except by law; and that the notes of the said bank be receivable in the payment of public dues, and that payments made by the Treasurer of the United States may be made by checks on said Bank.

That the said Bank receive the funds of the United States; that it transmit them from one part of the Union to another, and distribute them for the payment of public creditors, and perform the duty of pension agent free of charge.

The ordinary powers and privileges of banking institutions being conferred upon it, and the ordinary liabilities and duties imposed imposed in order to prevent over-banking, excessive issues, fluctuations in the price of stock, and consequent speculations therein, and to secure the bill-holders, and other creditors of the Bank from danger of loss, it is proposed—

To limit the dividends to six per cent. per annum; but if they fall short in any year, the deficiency, with interest thereon, to be afterwards made good; and when a surplus accumulates exceeding two millions, the excess to be passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

That the amount of debts which it may at any time owe shall not exceed twenty millions over and above its deposites. That the debts at any time due to the bank shall not exceed the amount of its capital and seventy-five per cent. thereon; and that, when the amount of its bills in circulation shall exceed three times the amount of specie in its vaults, no new loan shall be made.

That it shall not deal in any thing but coin, bullion, promissory notes, and inland bills of exchange.

That it shall take no more than six per cent. upon loans.

That it shall discount no promissory note, and purchase no bills of exchange which has more than one hundred and eighty days to run, or make any loan for a longer time.

That no debt shall be renewed.

That it shall not at any time loan the United States more than three millions of dollars, nor any State more than $100,000, nor either for a longer time than one hundred and eighty days, unless authorized by law.

That it shall contract no debt for a longer time than one year.

That it shall issue no notes of a less denomination than ten dollars.

That the officers of the institution shall not be permitted to borrow money from, or contract any debt therein, in any manner whatever; a note or bill of which such officer is maker, drawer, endorser, or acceptor, is forbidden to be discounted. The directors of the branches not to be considered officers within the meaning of this provision.

To prevent or expose any fraud or indirection in the management of the institution, to prevent, also, large and improper loans to individuals, to the injury of the stockholders and the public, and to prevent, likewise, false imputations when such irregularities do not exist, it is proposed that the books of the institution, including the accounts of all individuals therein, be at all times open to the inspection of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to a committee of either House of Congress, to each of the directors of the Bank, and to a committee of the stockholders, with power to make public whatever they think fit.

It is proposed to provide that the branches shall not issue notes or bills adapted to or intended for circulation, but may sell drafts not less in amount than fifty dollars, for the purpose of transmission of exchange.

That the Bank shall not suspend specie payment; that it shall not pay out any thing but coin or bullion, or its own notes. That its existence as a corporation continue for twenty years, but that it be allowed to use its corporate name for two years longer in settling up its affairs.

That no other bank be established by Congress during the existence of the charter.

And providing it shall not be deemed an infringement of the privileges granted by the charter, if Congress shall order the said corporation to place offices of discount and deposite wherever the same may be necessary for the collection, safe-keeping and disbursement of the public revenue.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

T. EWING,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1841

Dear Sir:—

We have had a splendid debate to-day in the Senate upon the subject of the correspondence of the Secretary of State and Mr. Fox, in which Mr. Fox demands and Mr. Webster says the Government will yield up Mr. McLeod.

The controversy was commenced yesterday by Mr. Buchanan of Pa., who charges Mr. Webster with having mistook the law of nations, and disgraced our country by submitting to an insulting and arrogant demand of the British Minister. Mr. Choate of Massachusetts, the successor of Mr. Webster in the Senate, took the floor in defence of Daniel the "God-like," just as I entered the Senate Chamber this morning, and I remained in the lobby until he was through; he is a good speaker, and although I was clearly of opinion, before I went in, that Webster was wrong, and that his partiality for England was so great that he had, in their cause, most unfortunately compromitted the American character, yet, notwithstanding all this, I do confess that at the close of the Massachusetts' Senator's speech I thought that there might still be some doubts, and at least that he had in the best possible manner excused Daniel. But after he had taken his seat Mr. Calhoun of South Carolina took the floor, and after speaking about half an hour in the most lucid and powerful manner; he perfectly demolished the Senator from Massachusetts, and perfectly annihilated his speech there was not a tatter of it left to flutter in the breeze.

Mr. Huntington followed, at which time I left the Senate. I saw Mr. Wright, Mr. Miller, Mr. Benton, and others taking notes of the speeches addressed, and, I expect the debate will be continued, and Daniel must prepare to pass through the fiery furnace.

There is a violent discussion in the House on the propriety of receiving *abolition petitions.* Mr. Wise took the floor this morning and spoke about two hours, when he was taken with fits of fainting, and was carried out of the House and the subject laid over until to morrow, in order to give him a chance to conclude; report says he is better this evening and will conclude to-morrow. It is expected he will skin some of the Whigs severely, and I should not be surprised if there was a shelling off of many of the southern Whigs before the end of this session. It is hard for those who steal into power to sustain themselves there. If so, Whiggery is gone forever.

We have now been in session two weeks, and the House is not yet fully organized.— Such is Whig reform—the people will see it. My health is good but it is so warm and dry here at this time that we are almost suffocated with the heat and dust. When we will adjourn I cannot pretend to guess, but the sooner the better, for I am sure no good can or will result from this more than useless session. Write to me and consider us ever

Yours, truly,

K

The Mechanics' Report, which is in type, is unavoidably postponed until next week.

EXTRAORDINARY CAT.—A cat of extraordinary intelligence says a writer in Bently, was lately seen feeding a kitten starch, to make it stand upright! This reminds us of a house-maid, who drank a pint of yeast to make her rise early in the morning.

The time was when industry was fashionable and none were ashamed to practice it. But the the times are changed—fashion rule the world, and labor has gone out of fashion with those who can live without it.

A lad recently at school in New Haven, from Newport was asked by his tutor how many Gods there were? The lad replied, "I do not know sir, how many you have in Connecticut, but we have none in Rhode Island!"

In acquiring a competency, and in the accumulation of wealth, more is ordinarily dependent on economy than on earning. And in this business, much, very much, depends upon the ladies. It is impossible for those men to get ahead, whose wives have the faculty to shovel out of the window faster than their husbands can bring in at the door. According to "Poor Richard," that man is sure to grow rich whose daily earnings exceed his daily expenditures.— A different order of things is sure to result in poverty. "The way to wealth is as plain as the way to market."

If ever there was a scoundrel, a fiend in human shape, we believe the mate of the ship, Wm. Brown, of Philadelphia which vessel was lost in the ice, is the blackest of the black, and the most unfeeling of the heartless. The cold blooded depravity exhibited in his letter to the consignee, and probable owner of the ship in Philadelphia, is enough to sicken the human heart that such a horrid monster should ever have existed in human shape. He pretends that it was necessary to sacrifice a part of the persons in the boat for the preservation of the remainder. If such was the case, why did not he jump overboard himself, instead of throwing over those that had less phisical power than he had! and then chopping off the hands of the poor wretches who clung to the boat after having been plunged into sea by this inhuman monster for the alleged purpose of saving his own carcass, which if this be a fair specimen of his morality and principle, should have long since graced, or disgraced, the gallows. We trust that if the villian ever ventures to show himself again in this country, that the even hand of Justice will be laid upon him forthwith. As he is already by his own confession, a murderer of several helpless fellow beings, men, women, and children, we hope he will suffer the penalties of the worst kind of death which the law can inflict upon him.—*Boston Transcript.*

EXTRAORDINARY.—The Cutter Fanny, when on her passage from Port Macquarrie to Sidney last trip, had a severe encounter with a tiger shark, who laid hold of her mizen boom, and held on for some time with his teeth until he was frightened off by some of the men attacking him. Part of his teeth may yet be seen in the boom by any person desirous of its petting it— *Sidney paper.*

A GOOD ONE.—The following which we find in the Boston Merchantile Journal, is A. No. 1.

"A farmer's boy was told to give the cows some cabbages, and to give the cow that yielded the most milk, the largest share. He literally obeyed the order, and laid the largest share before the *pump*."

NEWSPAPERS.—The intellectual spring into which every body dips his bucket, while few thank the fountain for its supply.

SCARLET FEVER.—The [damaged] is making fearful ravages in and about [damaged] Ohio. The Jeffersonian says that thr[ee chil]dren belonging to the family of Mr. Henry Dilabauch of that place, were buried in one grave, on Sunday the 9th ult. all having died within a few hours of each other, of this disease.

A WARNING FROM THE GALLOWS.—At Wilmington (N. C.) last week, a young man named Madison Johnson was hung for the murder of Henry Beasly, when Brought under the gallows he addressed people for nearly an hour, in an unfaltering and audible voice—warning them and especially the young, against the evil practices of gambling, intemperance and night carousals, to which he attributed his ignominous and untimely death. The act for which he suffered had been committed under the influence of liquor and passion.

THE GREAT FINANCIERIN TROUBLE.—The Philadelphia Ledger of June the 9th says,— "The President, Directors, and company of the Bank of the United States yesterday entered a suit in the District Court against the late President, Nickolas biddle, Esq. There is no mistake about this matter. The attorneys engaged are William Rawle, Thomas J. Wharton, and Ferdinand W. Hubbell, Esquires. It is said that Cadwallader, Esq., the Regular Solicitor of the Bank, declined participating in the action."—*N. Y. Jour Com.*

To be deprived of the person we love is a happiness in comparison with living with one we hate.

There is no greater difference between the living and the dead, than between a wise man and a blockhead.—*Aristotle*

A THAW.—The New York Legislature have *disolved* the icy bands which united David Frost to his wife Eveline Frost.

"Turn about is fair play." In a recent number of a western paper we find the following:— The *gentleman* who borrowed our umberella, will please have the kindness not to return it, as we have *hooked* one equally as good.

MARRIED—In Adams township, on the 17th inst. by J. H. M'Maken, Esq. Mr. ADAM LOVEALL to Miss HARRIET BROWN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THERE will be a sale of the personal property of the estate of the late Jason Hatch at his late residence in Perry Township, Allen County, on Saturday the 15th day of July at 10 o'clock: consisting of farming utensils; stock; carpenters tools; household furniture; a stock of timber, some wheat, and a large quantity of

TOBACCO
IN THE LEAF,

to be sold in lots, from 25 to 100 lbs. each. The tobacco is of an excellent quality and in fine order.—Six months credit will be given on all sums over six dollars, and three months credit on all over two dollars, with good security.

ASA MILLER.
Administrator.

Perry June 26 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Topley Grant, to be, appear, and prove the same at the next term of the Huntington Probate Court, as said estate must be settled. By order of the court,

J. BUCHANAN, Adm'r.

Huntington, May 21, 1841. 3w-1a

In the De Kalb Circuit court.
Thomas J. Freeman
vs
Jason E. Jones,

Bill in Chancery, for specific performance, and to obtain a decree for the North East qr. of the South East qr. of sec. 17, in Township 34 North of range 13 East.

BE it remembered that on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1841, being the 2nd judicial day of the May term of said Court, the above named complainant, by Thomas Johnston, his solicitor, appeared in open court, and it appearing from the officers return to the writ of subpoena, issued in this behalf, that the said defendant, Jason G. Jones was not found; on motion of said complainant it was ordered by the Court that the said defendant be notified of the pendency of the bill by publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a public newspaper of general circulation, for three weeks successively, sixty days before the next term of said court. The said defendant is therefore hereby notified of the pendency of this bill, and that unless he appear to the same and plead answer or demur thereto, on or before the first day of the next term of said court, the said bill will be taken as confessed against him, and a decree rendered thereon accordingly. Attest,

JOHN F. COBURN, Clk.

June 18, 1841. 3w-1a

LETTERS of administrations have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Jason Hatch, late of Allen county dec'd. All those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to me, and all those having demands against the same will file them in the office of the the Clerk of said county, duly authenticated for settlement. The estate is supposed to be insolvent.

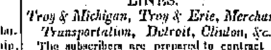
ASA MILLER.

June 25, 1841. 1a

1841.

SMITH & HAZARD,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.



Dealers in Salt, Lumber, Produce, Iron, Nails, glass, &c,

And agents for the

AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

LINES.

Troy & Michigan, Troy & Erie, Merchants Transportation, Detroit, Clinton, &c.

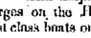
The subscribers are prepared to contract for the transportation of merchandise or produce at the lowest possible rates:—

They pledge themselves that all property entrusted to their care shall be forwarded without delay, and at all times to devote themselves strictly to the interests of those who may favor them with business.

They will sell salt in any quantity, at Buffalo price, adding transportation.

SMITH & HAZARD.

Maumee City, March 27, 1841.



1841. 1841.

AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Merchandise and passenger transported with despatch.

Steam-barges on the Hudson River, and and first class boats on the Erie canal.

STEAM BOATS AND VESSELS
on the Lakes.

apply to

P. Grandin,	}	104, *Broad street,*
C. P. Kellogg,	}	*New York.*
H. Niles, & Co,		*Albany,*
H. Wright, & Co.		*Rochester,*
P. L. Parsons, & Co.		*Buffalo.*

The above line possesses unsurpassed facilities for the safe and rapid transportation of merchandise of produce to or from any point on the lakes. The propriators pledge themselves that all property entrusted to them shall be forwarded without delay, and on the most reasonable terms.

Any damage that may occur to property while in their charge, (and for which the line is properly responsible) shall be adjusted promptly and liberally.

For freight and passage apply to
SMITH & HAZARD, *Agents.*

Maumee City. March 27, 1841.

Dyeing Business.

J. PAPIN respectfully informs the public of Fort Wayne and vicinity, that he is ready to attend to dyeing cloths, wools, silks, cotton and furs.

Dyeing and cleansing of dresses, coats pantaloons, cloaks, Pelisses, &c.

Furs dressed and colored, and Fur caps made.

Inquire at the one story frame house opposite the market-house.

Ft. Wayne, June 12, 1841. 38p

[damaged]
Alsom Scranton }
Bill in Chancery, to the DeKalb Circuit Court, for specific performance, and to obtain a decree for the West half of the North West qr. of sec. 28 in township 34 north of range 12 East.

BE it remembered that on the 11th day of May A. D. 1841, being the second judicial day of the May term of said court, the above named complainant, by Thomas Johnston, his solicitor, in open court, and it appearing from the officer's return to the writ of subpoena issued in this behalf, that the said defendant, Alson Scranton was not found; on motion of the said complainant it was ordered by the court that the said defendant be notified of the pendency of said bill in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a newspaper of general circulation, for three weeks successively sixty days before the first day of the next term of said court. The said defendant is therefore hereby notified of the pendency of said bill, and that unless he appear to the same, on or before the first day of the next term of said Court and plead answer or demur thereto, the said bill will be taken as confessed against him and a decree rendered thereon accordingly. Attest,

J. F. COBURN, Clk.

June 13, 1841. 3w-1e

State of Indiana, Wabash county.
Wabash county Probate court, May term, 1841.
Nancy Wiley and Thomas Wiley, administrators of the estate of Samuel Wiley, dec'd.
vs
The heirs of the said Samuel Wiley, dec'd.
Application for the sale of real estate.

THE said Nancy Wiley and Thomas Wiley having filed their memorial suggesting the insufficiency of the personal estate of the deceased to pay his debts, and praying an order of this court for the sale of real estate, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that William P. Wiley is a non resident of the state of Indiana, it is therefore ordered that notice of the pendency of the said memorial be given by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks in succession, in the Fort Wayne Sentinel a Weekly newspaper, published in Fort Wayne, in the county of Allen and state aforesaid, sixty days prior to the first day of the next term of said court, that the said William P. Wiley may be warned to appear in this court at the August term thereof, 1841, to be holden at the Court house in Wabash, in the said county of Wabash, on the second Monday of August, to shew cause if any they can why the said real estate should not be sold and made assets for the discharge of said debts. By the Court.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the adopted seal of said court, at Wabash, June 3d, 1841.

W. STEELE, Clk.

June 26, 1841. 1e

In the Allen Circuit Court, October Term, 1841.
Samuel Hanna
vs
Jane E. Timmerman, Mary, Elizabeth, and Martha Timmerman, widow and heirs at law of John Timmerman, dec'd, and Lewis L. Thompson.

In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 25th day of June, 1841, the above named complainant, by his solicitors, filed in the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court his bill in chancery against said defendants, and it appearing to the satisfaction of said Clerk upon the affidavit of a disinterested person, that said defendants Jane E. Mary, Elizabeth, and Martha Timmerman are non residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore given to the said defendants that unless they plead answer or demur to said bill of complaint on or before the calling of said cause at the next term of said court, to be held at the Court House in Fort Wayne on Monday, the 4th day of October next, said bill will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon accordingly.

P. G. JONES, Clk, by
W. LYTLE, D. C.

June 29, 1841, 1e
Colerick & Coombs, sol'ct's.

In the Allen Circuit Court, October term, 1841.
Joshua Hussand
vs
Henry Correlle and Margaretta Correlle his wife Andrew Weisback and Margaretta Weisback his wife.

In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 25th day of June, 1841, the above named complainant, by his solicitor, filed in the Allen Circuit Court, his bill in chancery against said defendants, and it appearing, to the satisfaction of said Clerk upon the affidavit of a disinterested person that said defendants, Henry Corelle and Margaretta his wife, Andrew Weisback and Margaretta his wife are not residents of the state of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said defendants that unless they plead answer or demur to said bill of complaint on or before the calling of said cause at the next term of said Court to be held at the Court House in the city of Fort Wayne on Monday, the 4th day of October next, said bill will be taken as confested and a decree rendered thereon accordingly.

P. G. JONES Clk, by
W. LYTLE, D. C.

June 29, 1841, 1e

State of Indiana Whitley Circuit Court.
Elijah Scott,
vs
John Pennington and Otto M. Webb.
In Chancery.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said defendant John Pennington, a non resident of said State, that the complainant Elijah Scott has filed in the Whitley Circuit Court of said State of Indiana, his bill in chancery therein setting forth among other things that the said defendant John Pennington was on the 4th day of Nov. 1839, the owner in fee simple of the South West quarter of the North west quarter of Section 13 in Township 31 N of R 8 East containing 40 acres of land lying in Whitley County in said State—that on said 4th day of Nov. 1839, said defendant sold said land to said complainant & defendant Otto M. Webb for $60 and executed and delivered to them his agreement in writing of that date, binding himself thereby to execute and deliver to said complainant and said Webb a deed in fee simple for said land on or before the 1st day of May 1840; that 30 dollars of the purchase money was paid in hand and the residue was to be paid on or before said first day of May 1840; that after said purchase said Otto M. Webb sold his entire interest in said land to said complainant; that said complainant on the day of 1840 and before the filing of said Bill, fully paid the residue of said purchase money due said Pennington, according to the terms of said sale; and praying that said Pennington may be decreed to make, execute and deliver to the complainant a good and sufficient deed in fee simple for said 40 acre tract of land and that a commissioner be appointed for that purpose, or that such other or further relief may be granted him in the premises as said Court may seem meet and proper.

The said defendant John Pennington is therefore notified to appear in said Court on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the house of Daniel E. Long in the town of Columbia in said Whitley County, and plead, answer or demur to said Bill of Complaint or the same will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon accordingly.

ELIJAH SCOTT,
By Ewing & Brackenridge his Sol's.

June 10 1841. 51c

Noble County Probate Court, Aug. Term 1841.
Wm. H. Burroughs, Adm'r, of the estate of William Ashley, late of Portage County Ohio.
vs
The Heirs of William Ashley.

NOTICE is hereby given to the unknown heirs of William Ashley, dec'd. that on application will be made at the next August Term of said court for an order for the sale of the real estate of the said deceased to make assets in the hands of the administrator for the payment of the debts of the deceased.

WM. H. BURROUGHS.

June 10 1841. 52p

Eddycation are Riz!

A SCHOOL teacher is wanted in District No. 9, of Allen County, Indiana. A lady would be prefered. Enquire of F. D. Lasselle, Jr. or Hiram Philley.

June 19 1841, 52a

THE RECORDER'S OFFICE is removed to the brick dwelling of R. E. Fleming, north side of the Canal.

June 19, 1841.

Notice to the Owners of Wabash & Erie Canal Lands.

OWNERS of Wabash and Erie Canal Lands who may have failed heretofore to make the annual payment of interest at the time required by law, and who are therefore subject to a penalty of *one hundred per cent*, on the amount of said interest, have now the privilege under a law of the late session of the Legislature, of bringing up the back interest and receiving a full credit therefor on the books, by the payment of the amount of said interest and *ten per cent* penalty thereon, together with interest upon the amount of said interest & penalty, from the time it became due. But the relief granted by this law extends ONLY to the FIRST OF AUGUST NEXT—if the payment be not made by that time, the forfeiture of 100 per cent will be exacted. The paper of the State Bank of Indiana, and other paper which is bankable at the branches of said bank will be received.

The business will be attended to at the Land Office at Peru, until the first of August.

J. L. WILLIAMS, Com. W. & E. C. L.

Canal Land Office, Peru, Ia. }
May 25th, 1841. }

Prices Current

Of the City of Fort Wayne, corrected weekly for the Sentinel by P. H. OLIVER.

Flour, per Bbl.	$3,50	Hay per ton,	8,00
Wheat, per Bus.	50	Beef, pr 100 lbs.	3,00
Corn in the ear,	31	Whisky pr Gall.	25 a 26
" shelled,	37	Molasses, maple	62
" meal,	37	Honey, strained,	75
Oats,	25	Sugar, map. pr lb	8
Barley,	50	Butter, retail "	10
Rye,	40	Tallow, tried, "	10
Beans,	75	Beeswax,	15
Peas,	62	Lard, "	7
Potatoes,	31	Pork, bulk, "	5
Dried Apples,	1,25	" Pickled, "	10
Green "	75	Hams, cured,	6
Peaches Dried,	2,00	Shoulders, "	6
Cranberries,	1,00	Sides, "	7
Clover Seed,	5,00	Cheese,	8
Timothy and Herd	2,00	Eggs pr doz.	6

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

There will be a Democratic Convention held at the "Union Mills," on Saturday the 3d day of July, for the purpose of nominating some suitable person to represent the counties of La-Grange, Noble, Steuben, and DeKalb, in the State Senate. Each township in said counties is requested to send two legates to said Convention.

MAY DEMOCRATS.

June 5, 1841.

W. S. GARRISON,

DENTIST,

AT THE AMERICAN HOUSE.

WILL remain until the 20th, persons who have engaged work please call immediately.

June 12 1841.

Wheels and Reels

MANUFACTURED and for sale at J. & J. M. Miller's Shop, one door east of the Bank. Also, VARNISH, of an excellent quality for sale.

June 5, 1841.

SHERIFF'S SALE—By virtue of two executions issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court and to me directed, against the goods and chattles lands and tenements of William L. Moon, I have levied on fractional lots in Tabor and Hamiltons addition No 29 and 30, also 278 and 279 in Hanna's addition, as also the S. W. quarter of North West quarter in section ten in township 21 North of Range 13 East all in Allen County Ia. I will offer the Rents and profits for seven years to come, at the Court House door in the city of Fort Wayne, on Monday the 5th day of July 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, and should the same fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and cost and accruing cost, then in that case I will offer the fee simple as the above property, to the highest bidder for cash, according to law. Sale to commence at one o'clock

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff.

June 18th 1841.

THE undersigned will sell at private sale, all the GRASS now growing on the farm of the late Col. Coles, dec'd. being near 130 Acres. The crop of grass will be sold by the acre or in any quantity suit the purchaser. Persons making the purchase will be required to keep the fences up during the time of cutting and securing the hay.

MARGARET COLES.

June 7th 1841. 51a

In the Adams Circuit Court, April Term, A. D. 1841

STATE OF INDIANA, }
Adams County, SS. }

Henry Good,
vs } Bill in Chancery.
Margaret Yates and
Minerva Jane Yates.

NOW Comes the complainant by his solicitor, and files in open court the affidavit of William Ebey Esq. by which it appears to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are non residents of the State of Indiana. It is therefore ordered by the court that notice of the filing and pending of this bill of complaint be given to the said defendants by publishing three weeks successively in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a weekly newspaper published in the City of Fort Wayne in the county of Allen, in the State of Indiana,— (there being no newspaper printed in this county and that being the nearest thereto) for at least sixty days prior to the first day of the next term of this court, notifying the said defendants that unless they appear on or before the first day of the next term of th e court and plead answer or demur to said complainant's bill of complaint, the same will be taken as confessed by them and decreed accordingly.

SAMUEL L. RUGG, Clerk.

June 18 1841,

HENRY COOPER.

Attorney at Law.

Office on Berry Street nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

June 19 1841, 52c

SHERIFFS SALE.—By virtue of an alias venditioni exponas issued out of the Clerks office of the Allen Circuit Court, and to me directed against the goods chattles lands and tenements of Henry Work and Marshal S. Wines as bail. I have levied on the South East part of Section No. 7 in Township 30 of Range 13 East containing 62 acres. I have taken it as the property of said Wines, and will offer the rents and profits for seven years to come, on Monday 5th day of July 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock at the Court House door, in the town of Fort Wayne Indiana, and if it shall fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and cost, then in that case I will sell the fee-simple of said land to satisfy an execution in favor of William Hofferman. Sale at one o'clock.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff.

Fort Wayne June 12 1841. 51c.

SHERIFF Sale.—By virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerks office of the Allen Circuit Court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattles, Lands and tenements, of John Jamieson, Andrew Dykes and Lewis G. Thompson, as bail; I have levied on the South half South East fractional section 10 Township 3 Range 12 containing seventy acres, sixty four hundredths of an acre, all in Allen County, Ia. I will offer the rents and profits for seven years to come, at the Court House door, in the City of Fort Wayne on Monday the 5th day of July 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day; and if it should fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and cost, then in that case I will offer the above land for sale for cash.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff

Fort Wayne, June 12 1841. 51c.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those who are indebted to the estate of the late Michael Sheridan, that payment must be made immediately or the accounts and notes will be placed in the hands of an officer for prosecution, and those who have demands against said estate are notified to present them duly authenticated for payment.

JOHN McINTOSH
OCHMIG BIRD.

Fort Wayne, June 12 1841, 51c.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeit or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus*

OHIO.

Commercial bank*	Cincinati,
Franklin Bank	
Lafayette Bank*	
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	
Bank of Cleveland*	Cleveland
Bank of Massilon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville	Circleville
H. Lawrence Cashr.	
Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Bank of Xenia*	Xeni
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton
Bank of Chillicothe	Chilicothe
Do do payable at Farms & Mechanics bk Phil	
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Painsville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mountpleasant
Belmont bk. of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Columbiana bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
Commercial bk of Lake Eric*	Coveland
Commercial bank of Sciota	Prtsmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Farmers and mechanics bk*	Steubenville
Franklin bk of Columbus*	Columbus
Lancaster Ohio bank.	Lancaster
Muskingum bank	Putman
Urbana banking Co*	Urbana
Western Reserve bk*	Warren

KENTUCKY.

Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do do payable in	Philad,
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
Do do branch	Hopkinsonville
Do do branch	Bowling Green
Do do branch	Greensburg
Do do branch	Danville
Do do branch	Lexington
Do do branch	Frankfort
Do do branch	Maysville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
Do do branch	Richmond
Do do branch	Paris
Do do branch	Covington
Do do branch*	Louisville

ILLINOIS.

Bank of Illinois*	Shawnetown
Do do branch	Lawrenceville
Do do branc	Alton
Do do brach	Jacksonville
Do do branch	Pekin
State bank of Illinois†	Springfield
Do do branch	Galena
Do do branch	Chicago
Do do branch	Quincey
Do do branch	Jacksonville
Do do branch	Alton
Do do branch	Vandalia
Do do branch	Mount Carmel
Do do branch.	Belville
Do do branch	Danville

MISSOURI.

Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis.

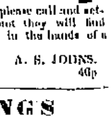
All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

30'000 Feet assorted Lumber for sale, for which will be taken in payment good individual notes. Apply to

B. B. EVENS.

Fort Wayne April 24th 1841.

Saddles, Cheap For Cash.



THE subscriber would inform the public that he has on hand at his residence in Ewing's Addition, a good assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, Collars, Saddle Bags, Valeices, &c., which he will sell cheap for cash.

All persons indebted will please call and settle immediately; if they do not they will find their notes and accounts left in the hands of a magistrate for collection.

A. S. JOHNS.

May 15th 1841. 46p

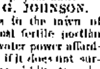
CASTINGS

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has in operation at Huntington, Ia., a FURNACE, by which he is enabled to furnish at short notice all kinds of castings. There is also attached to the Furnace a BLACKSMITH SHOP, where work is done at all times, and on the most accommodating terms, with neatness and despatch.

In connection with the above there is also a GRIST MILL, in full operation.

All of the above are under the same roof.

He has for sale at fair prices, PLOUGHS, of the following descriptions: Wood's Patent Cast Iron, No 1, and 3, and McCormick's Patent, wrought shear. Cash will be paid for old Castings, or received in pay for new.



W. G. JOHNSON.

N. B. The above property is in the town of Huntington, situated in the most fertile portion of the Wabash valley. The water power afforded by the Wabash is equal to, if it does not surpass any in the State. Persons wishing to make a safe investment would do well to take advantage of this opportunity, as the above property will be sold on reasonable terms.

May 22, 1841. 45a

John H. Waugh,

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,

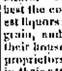
One door west of Thompson & Jefferds Drug Store, Columbia Street,

BOOTS & SHOES constantly on hand of every description, or made to order on the most accommodating terms. He is prepared to furnish Ladies with any article they may want in the Shoe line, Mending done at short notice with neatness and despatch.

City of Fort Wayne April 14, 1841. 43tf

CALL AT THE

American House.



THE Subscribers have taken the new and splendid Hotel above named, situated on Calhoun Street, in the City of Fort Wayne, directly opposite the Court House, which they have fitted up in superior style. Their rooms are large, airy, and commodious, with new and comfortable furniture. Their table will be furnished with the best the country affords, their bar with the choicest liquors; their stable with the best of hay and grain, and experienced and attentive hostlers; their house with ever ready attendants, and the proprietors pledge themselves not to be out done in their attentions to the comfort and enjoyment of their guests, and finally, travellers, boarders, and all who want themselves and horses well taken care of, shall have it done at a reasonable price if they will give us a call.

LEWIS & EMBRY.

April 17, 1841. 50a

N. B. The **American House** was erected by our enterprising citizen, Colonel John Spencer, and for convenience, style of finish, and pleasantness of rooms, &c., &c., is not surpassed in the State. A house of this kind has been long needed in this place, and the occupants intend that nothing on their part shall be wanting to make it a retired and pleasant resting place for the traveller.

For Sale.

A STEAM ENGINE, 10 1-2 inch Cylinder, 44 inches stroke—three cylinder boilers, 24 inches in diameter, and 18 feet long. It can be seen at Hicksville, and will be delivered there or on the river, as the purchaser may desire— Also Shafts, Cranks, &c., in complete order for a Sawmill. A long credit will be given for good paper.

A. P. EDGERTON.

Hicksville, 21st May, 1841. 50p

MAXIMS AND PRECEPTS FOR YOUNG FARMERS.

BY JAMES M. GRANETT.

I.—I regard all persons whose time and labor are wholly at your command, as beings for whose health comfort, and good conduct in this life, you will be held most fearfully responsible in the life to come.

II.—Never forget that both moral and bodily health depend on the same thing: that is, *temperance* in food, drink, and all sensual indulgences; and *temperance* in the use of means to get rich.

III.—To *wish well*, is not enough; you must also *do well*, or your benevolence, like faith without good works, will be dead and utterly worthless.

IV.—Ever bear in mind, that useful knowledge, and the proper application of it, are to the health of the soul, what wholesome food and appropriate exercise are to the health of the body.

V.—Value as you ought, the experience of others, and your own will cost you far less than without such aid; since to use theirs costs only an effort of memory, whereas the price paid for your own will often be the loss of your health, fortune, and charcter.

VI.—The more you strive to enrich your minds with every good thing which men and books can teach, the greater will be your power to gain wealth, honor, fame, and every rational enjoyment.

VII.—Trust not others to do for you, what you can readily and as well do for yoorselves.

VIII.—The farmer who is ashamed of manual labor, will very soon find cause to be much more ashamed of himself.

IX.—If you ever make a business of your pleasures, they will most assuredly soon make an end of your business.

X.—Leave show to spendthrifts and fools, while *you and your families* consult only tasteful simplicity, comfort and usefulness, in all your arrangements and expenses.

XI.—love not money for its own sake; still less for the power it gives you to gratify selfish and sinful passion. But fail not to regard it as the most efficient means to accomplish all benevolent purposes. You will thus make it a blessing instead of a curse, both to yourselves and others.

XII.—True economy, consists not so much in *saving* money, as in *spending* it when made, *solely and judiciously* for purposes really useful. This annually increases your profits, instead of diminishing or keeping them stationary.

XIII.—Avoid debt as you would a pestilence for it humbles, debases, and degrades a man in his own eyes subjects him to insults and persecutions from others, but still worse, it is a perpetual temtation, however anxiously resisted, to fraud, fasehood and theft—nay, not unfrequently, to despair and self-murder.

XIV—To take advantage in a bargain, is *virtually* to take money out of another's pocket, who is not aware of it. Worldlings call it "*fair play*," but all honest men call it "*cheating or swindling*."

XV.—The only just means of increasing wealth, are constant industry—true economy of time as well as money—well directed labor, and the regular application of a portion of our fair profits to increase our capital.

XVI.—Never expect your lands to give you *much*, if you give them *little*; nor to make you *rich* if you make them *poor*. Therefore, always manure them to the fullest extent of your means, and they will ever make you ample returns in rapidly increasing productions.

XVII.—Economy, not less than humanity, requires you to keep all your farming stock in thriving condition; for a working animal in good order will do much more work and eat less than a poor one; while the rest of your stock, *well kept*, will yield more of every thing, than double their number, if half starved as such animals often are.

XVIII.—To "*save at the spigot, and let out at the bung*," will soon empty the biggest hogshead; so will economy in small matters, and waste in large ones, speedily squander the largest estate.

XIX.—In all your farming operations, never forget that *time*, like *money*, if once lost or misspent, is forever past recovery.

XX.—Constantly arrange beforehand, the daily work of your farms. Then none of your laborers need ever be idle in waiting to be told what he has to do.

XXI.—Provide a place for every thing, and misplace nothing.—No time will ever then be lost in searching for what you want.

XXII.—Keep double sets of such plantation implements as are most used, and most exposed to wear and tear. The whole cost of extra sets will be ample repaid by saving the whole time lost in waiting for repairs, where only single sets are kept.

XXIII.—Never resort to what is called "*make shifts*," when it is possible to avoid it; for they encourage carelessness and sloth, of which they are almost always sure signs.

XXIV.—The very reverse of the lawyer's maxim—"*de minimis non curat Lex*,"—the law regards not the smallest matters—must be the farmers guide, or his largest concerns can never prosper as they might.

XXV.—To keep good gates and fences save much time and labor in preventing trespasses; much loss of crops from depredations; and best of all, it saves much wrangling and ill will among neighbors about mischievous stock.

XXVI.—If you would excel in your profession, the diligent culture of your mind is as indispensable as that of your fields.

XXVII.—Never commit the self hurtful folly of looking upon any of the honest trades, professions and callings, as inimical to your own; for there is a natural bond of interest and amity between *the whole*, which cannot possibly be preserved without the cordial co-operation of *all*.

XXVIII.—Encourage, both by precept and example, the true spirit of Husbandry; for it promotes harmony, good will, and social intercourse among all with whom you deal; It tends to elevate your own class to its proper rank; and above all it advances the welfare of your country, by promoting the most important of all her great interests.

XXIX.—Never flatter yourselves, as some silly people do, that you know all which can be known even of the most simple branch of your profession, or you will soon know much less than thousands of your more modest, less assuming brethern. But always act under the firm belief, that there is no ascertainable limit to our acquisitions in any art or science whatever: nor any difficulties which constant, diligent study cannot overcome. Your progress, then towards the highest attainable point in whichever you prefer, will be as sure as fate itself,—the accidents and vicissitudes of life may possibly interrupt you course; but *only persevere*, and you will finally conquer, with absolute certainty, all obstacles that are not insuperable.—*Albany Cult.*

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The following table presents a list of the several States in the Union, and the candidates they have supported for the Presidency. In cases where the electoral votes were not unanimous, we have given the name of candidates for whom a majority of the votes was cast.

Maine—Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson, Van Buren. Harrison.

New Hampshire—Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Pickney, Clinton, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson, Van Buren.

Massachusetts—Washington J. Adams, Jefferson, Pinckney, Clinton, King, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Clay, Webster, Harrison.

Connecticut.—Washington, John Adams, Pinckney, Clinton, King, Monroe J. Q. Adams, Clay, Van Buren, Harrison.

Rhode Island.—Washington, J. Adams, Jefferson, Pinckney, Clinton, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Clay, Van Buren Harrison.

Vermont.—Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams. Wirt, Harrison.

New York.—Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Clinton, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson Van Buren, Harrison.

New Jersey.—Washington, J. Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, J. Q. Adams, Harrison.

Pennsylvania.—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren Harrison.

Delaware.—Washington, John Adams, Pinckney, Clinton, King, Monroe, Crawford, J. Q. Adams, Clay Harrison.

Virginia. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Crawford, Jackson, Van Buren.

South Carolina—Washington, Adams; Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Crawford, Jackson, Mangum, and Van Buren.

North Carolina. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe. Jackson, Floyd, Mangum, Van Buren.

Georgia. Washington, Jefferson Monroe, Crawford, Jackson, White Harrison.

Alabama. Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren.

Mississipi. Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison.

Tennessee. Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, White, Harrison.

Kentucky. Jefferson, Monroe, Clay, Harrison.

Ohio. Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Clay, Jackson, Harrison.

Indiana. Monroe, Jackson, Harrison.

Illinois. Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren.

Missouri. Monroe Jackson Van Buren, & Harrison.

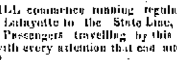
Michigan. Van Buren.

Arkansas. Van Buren.

1841 1841

OPPOSITION!

The Good Intent line of Packet &



Freight Boats

WILL commence running regularly from Lafayette to the State Line, in a few days. Passengers travelling by this line will meet with every attention that can add to their comfort.

Freight of all descriptions will be conveyed to the different points on the Canal at prices sufficiently low to assure the public that this Line is not got up to carry on the extortion so long practiced by the old Line. It is hoped the public will not forget that this Line is intended to stop between their purse and the barefaced extortion that has already commenced with the starting of the old monopoly Line.

For the proprietors WM, D. MAHON, agent.

N. B. We will not promise too much, and not fulfill half of it; but promise less than we mean to perform. Passengers by this Line will meet with the same opportunities of conveyance on the Maumee as by the other Lines as the River Boats vary from two to three days in their passage up, according to the stage of the River.

April 22, 1841. 44c.

1841 1841.

Wabash & Erie

TRANSPORTATION CO,

THE SUSCRIBERS will commence running at the opening of navigation on the Wabash and Erie Canal, a DAILY LINE of Boats for passengers and freight from Lafayette, Indiana, to a point in Ohio, 6 miles beyond the Indiana State line; making 140 miles.

The Boats will meet Neil, Moore, & Co's. Line of Stages at the termination of the Canal in Ohio, which they will continue to run in

their usual good style to the lake. Also an excellent line of Boats on the Maumee River will be regularly running from the same place to the Lake for the purpose of carrying goods and passengers.

Steamboats and Stages are running in all directions from Lafayette, and Stages running North and South from Logansport, which will afford every facility to travellers that can be required and far exceeding any previous arrangements.

Fare will be reduced so as to meet the expectations of a generous public.

SAML MAHON,
L. G. THOMPSON,
F. COMPARET,

Fort Wayne, April 3, 1841,

N. B. Stages will be put on between Lafayette and Fort Wayne in connection with the present line to the Lake, as soon as navigation closes in the fall so that in future there will be no interruption to travellers through this region at any season of the year.

☞The papers at Lafayette, Logansport, and Perrysburgh, will please publish this notice until forbid. april est141

LAND HO!

THE Subscriber has some valuable unimproved land, selected at an early day & with care, as to location, situated in the counties of Allen, Adams, De Kalb and Wabash, which will be sold low for cash. He also has some lands in the Territory of Iowa, which he will sell cheap, or exchange for lands in Indiana.

T. K. BRACKENRIDGE.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 30th, 1841. 32.

Medical Notice.

B. SEVENEIK, Doctor of Medicine, Surgery and accouchment, promoted at Berlin, in Prussia,, who has already practiced 20 years with great success at Munster, Westphalia, respectfully informs the public that he intends to continue practicing in all the various branches of Medicine, Surgery and Accouchment, in Fort Wayne and its vicinity. He will convince those who favor him with their patronage, by facts of his thorough and well grounded knowledge of the above sciences.

F. Kalkhoff, an experienced Apothecary, who studied at and was approbated by the University of Bonn, in Germany, will, in combination with him, prepare the medicines, and by the preparing of any other chemical subjects convince the public of his abilities. Both dwell at Mr. Furst. Fort Wayne January 1st 1841. 28 c.

NOTICE—I will sell at private sale my Farm in Aboit Township, 3 miles west of the City of Fort Wayne immediately on the Huntington State Road. Therefore 72 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 thrifty trees, Also several never failing springs, I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort Wayne.

THOMAS VAN ANDA,

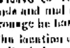
March 27, 1841 40c

DENNISON HOUSE.

CORNER OF MAIN AND FIFTH STREET,

CINCINNATI.

Entrance on Fifth.



THE SUBSCRIBER, having occupied this central establishment for the past season, and intending to continue for a term of years begs leave to return thanks to his numerous friends and and a generous public for the liberal patronage he has received.

The location of the House is one of the best in the city. being on the highest level, and about equi-distant between the river and canal. The view of the city and surrounding country, from an observatory on this house, is one rarely equalled and never surpassed.

As for accommodations, and all the luxuries of the land, enquire of my old customers,

Bills reasonable—suited to the times.

A fine lithograph drawing of the establishment is presented to the public, on a large scale.

JOHN NOBLE.
Formerly of Columbus, Ohio.

Cincinati, Feb. 9—1f.

Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Thompson, Sturgis, & Lent, are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts by cash or note; the above firm has been dissolved for some time, it is necessary that the business should be settled. The books are at the office of Thompson and Sturgis, next door to Comparet & Scott's store; all interested will please attend to the above.

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

Medical Notice.

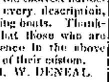
DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones,

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

BOATBUILDING.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally, that he is engaged in THE BOAT BUILDING BUSINESS, at the east end of Columbia street Fort Wayne.—where he is at all



times prepared to do work at the shortest notice. He has on hands materials of every description, suitable for building or repairing boats. Thankful for past favors, he hopes that those who are aware of his skill and experience in the above business will give him a share of their custom.

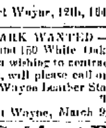
J. W. DENEAL.

Fort Wayne, 12th, 1841.

BARK WANTED.—200 Cords Black Oak and 150 White Oak Bark wanted. Any person wishing to contract for any portion of the above, will please call on the subscribers at the Fort Wayne Leather Store, before the first of May. TAYLOR & HUBBELL.

Fort Wayne, March 9, 1841. 42c

Cabinet Furniture.



THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BSINESS,

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied in part by Eninger & Horn as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE.
C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 47-1y.

Jew Davids

OR

HEBREW PLASTER.

THIS Receipe, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value in the Western world. Since this Plaster has been introduced into America. other plaster, salve, ointment or liniment has been discontinued by all who have had an opportunity of testing the superior medical virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the puffings and fictitious affidavits with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of an intelligent public.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be this, as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

The Resurrection

OR

PERSIAN PILLS.

These pills raise from the gratest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength health and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found in the cemeteries of Persia.

This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, when all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1692, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dara Bara, in the East Indies, and formed into pills.

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system, led physicians and families into its general use, Their long established character, their universal and healing virtues, their detergent and cleansing qualities of their specified action upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞Half Boxes contain 37 pills, price 31 cents —whole Boxes contain 73 pills, price 69 cents.

E. Chase & Co. are agents for the United States Texas, Mexico and Canadas. Office No. 1. Arcado Hall, Rochester.

H. E Maynard & Co. State agents for Indiana and Illinois.

The above medicines are for sale by.

Robert Dykes, Agent, Fort Wayne.
G. A. Fate, do Huntington,
——— Baker, do Wasaw,

Lumber for Sale.

I PROPOSE selling a quantity of Lumber, for which I will receive cash, notes, Treasury notes, and County orders at what they are worth in payment. JOHN GRIMES.

Fort Wayne, April 20, 1840. 42tf

LAMP OIL, for sale by B. F. SAUNDERS October 17th, 1840.

F. P. RANDALL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.

FORT WAYNE,
Indiana,

Office in the second story of Barnet & Hanna's new brick building Columbia Street.

Oct. 16, 1838. 29c.

New Coopering Establishment.

DAVID BALL takes this method of informing the public that he has commenced the coopering business on the corner of Clinton and Berry streets, where he is ready to furnish any article in his line of business, of such quality and at such price that must give satisfaction to those who favor him with their orders.

Any thing good to eat, drink, or wear, or that can be profitably appropriated to family use will be taken in exchange for tubs, kegs, barrels &c.

Jan. 3d 1840. 26c

Globe Inn.

The subscriber having taken the new Brick Building formerly occupied by J. H. Hoore as a store on the corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets opposite Freeman & Co.'s store, and immediately on the Piqua and Goshen road is now ready to accommodate the travelling public in a manner that will be satisfactory to all who may favor him with a call.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

N. B. Will take eight or ten boarders during the winter. THOMAS NANDANDA.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840. 22-tf

CASH PAID FOR

2,000 HIDES.

THE subscribers will pay the highest market price for HIDES and CALF SKINS, on delivery at the store of R. W. Taylor, by

PHILO H. TAYLOR,
ALFRED A. HUBBELL.

Jan. 1st, 1841. 35c

DOCTOR L. BEECHER,

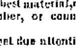
WILL attend to all calls in the practice of Physic and Surgery in town and the surrounding county.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 1, 1839.

Aug. 24, 1839. e10

Bedstead and Chair FACTORY.

THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where



they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention. Turning done at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.

Fort Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1e

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

SAVE YOUR FLAX SEED.

CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Flaxseed next fall at the Woodlawn Mills one mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.

M. S. WINES.

Woodlawn Feb. 4th, 1841. 33c

FLINT SPRING.

H. J. BETTS, formerly of Saratoga Springs N. Y., and recently from Clark County, O. having purchased the well known stand called the COTAGE INN, formerly owned and occupied by W. G. Johnson, at Huntington, Ia., would inform the public that he is making repairs and additions to his house, which will render the establishment commodious as a public Inn. Having had some experience in the above business, he hopes to merit the patronage of a generous public, and to those who are compelled to spend a night from their 'Sweet Home' it will be his object to render the short stay as comfortable and agreeable as possible.

His table will be furnished with that variety, (well served up) which the situation of a new country, and the markets will afford. Of his Bar, he will not particularize as he intends keeping none.

H. J. BETTS

Huntington, March 27th, 1841. 40c.

Butchering.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne that he is engaged in the Butchering Business, at the sign of the "Western Market," Columbia street, next door to T. Van Auda's grocery: where may always be found Beef, Veal, Pork, Sausages, and every variety of meat suitable for the season. Farmers will find a ready market for their Butter, Eggs, Calves, &c. &c.

G. W. CRUSEN.

Fort Wayne, March 20, 1841. c30

ROPE WALK.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is about to commence the making of ROPE in the city of Fort Wayne. Merchants and others can be supplied with all kinds of CORDAGE, manufactured from Manilla or Kentucky hemp, at short notice.

JOHN MENKE.

N. B. The highest price paid in cash or cordage for good water rotted hemp.

July 4, 1841. 5p1y

FOR RENT.

THE NEW Grist and Merchant Mills, lately built by David Johnson dec'd, in Huntington Indiana, will be rented to the highest and best bidder on Saturday the 29th day of May next. The Mills are furnished in the best style with two run of stone, superfine bolting cloth, smutting machine, and three elevators. The Mills are situated on Little River which in the dryest seasons afford sufficient water to drive two run of stone. They are also surrounded by a country whose soil for the culture of Wheat and Corn is not surpassed by any on the Wabash.—The Wabash & Erie Canall passes within a few rods of the door. They will be rented for three years at a very low rate.

The conditions upon which the above named Mills will be rented, are that the renter give bond to the Administrators with approved security, pay the stipulated rent quarterly, and leave the premises at the end of three years in as good repair as when they came into possession, all of which is to be done at the renters expense.

LYDIA M. LAWLER, Adm'rx.
PATRICK McCARTY, Adm'r

Huntington, May, 3d, 1841. 46c.

Blank Deeds and Mortgages for
SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

THEODORE HOAGLAND,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the citizens of Fort Wayne generally, that he still continues to carry on business on Columbia street, next door to Scott & Ison's store, where he would be happy to wait on all those who want clothes made in a good and fashionable manner. All garments warranted to fit. Give us a call.

Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit, if properly made up.

June 9 1840 2tf

FERRY & WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA,

HAVING entered into a copartnership, will practice law in the several counties composing the eighth Judicial Circuit; and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims placed in their hands. throughout the State of Indiana.

Office on the north side of Main Street, immediately west of the Court house.

L. P. FERRY,
L. WILLIAMS. 50tf
Oct. 1st 1840.

SHERIFFS SALE. By virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerks office of the Allen Circuit Court, and to me directed I offer at public sale, and out cry at the door of the court House in the City of Fort Wayne, on Wednesday the 30th day of June, 1841, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. of said day, the following property to wit: The W half of the S E qr. and S E qr. N E qr; the E half SW qr and SW qr of the NE qr, and E half of SE qr. all in Sec. 19 T. 32, north of Range 12 E and E half SW qr. and W half SW qr. of NW qr. of Sec 20, T 32 N of R 12 E, containing 520 Acres all in Allen County, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken as the property of Christopher Jordan, to satisfy an execution in favor of John Miller.

JOSEPH BERKEY Sh'ff

June 11 '41 51c

N. B. The rents and profits for seven years of the above property will be offered for sale, but should they fail to sell for sufficient to satisfy the debt interest and cost, then I will offer the fee simple.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerks office of the Allen Circuit Court and to me directed I will offer at public auction and out cry at the door of the Court House in the town of Fort Wayne on Wednesday the 30th day of June 1841, between the hours of 10 A M and 4 P M of said day the following property to wit: forty acres of the east side of the S E qr. of Sec. 31 township 31 N of R 13 E, it being 40 rods wide east and west and one hundred and sixty rods north and south. Taken as the property of Joseph Raymond, at the suit of John Barber.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sheriff.

June 11 '41 51c

N. B. The rents and profits for seven years of the above property will be offered for sale but should they fail to sell for sufficient to satisfy the debt interest and cost, then I will offer the fee simple.

PATENT FAMILY

WASHER.

The Subscriber offers to the public patent rights for Brooks' Patent family washer, at reduced prices, and for pay will receive property, land, or anything available that he can dispose of, to suit the convenience of purchasers—those wishing to buy a speculation may have an opportunity of purchasing any amount of rights from one to one hundred thousand; having the right of all the country south and west of Ohio, including Michigan. I will give bargains to all who may wish to embark in a speculation of this kind, or if some gentleman will purchase the whole I will make the terms easy by having the payment secured—any person wishing to purchase a large or small quantity of rights will please call on me in Huntington, Ia., or on any of the references below.—For further satisfaction the price of counties or states will be apportioned from three to six cents for each legal voter according to population—and the right continues until the year 1850.

ELIAS H. MURRAY.

This labor-saving Machine is now superseding all others in the washing business in the Eastern States, and has proved itself to be the greatest friend of the industrious female of any other Machine ever introduced.

In order to facilitate your washing, (it is best to soak your clothes the night previous to washing) you will heat your water and soap your clothes in the ordinary way; put them into each end of the Machine; pour in water until covered, and then ply the lever up and down for about twenty minutes; wring out your clothes, put in another batch, and wash as before; wring them out, throw off your first water, and add fresh hot water, soaping and putting in as at first, and ply the lever again, when in a few minutes your clothes will be clean; rinse them in clear water and hang them out to dry. Warranted not to tear the finest garment, or break any buttons.

CERTIFICATES:

The following are some of the Certificates of those who have used the Machine in Louisville.

At the request of Mr. ELIAS H. MURRAY, we have tried his Washing Machine, with four hammers in our family, and approve of it for the following reasons: It can be made to perform the same amount of work in two or three hours that usually occupied two or three days by hand. It, however, consumes more soap, and the use of the Machine is more laborious than the ordinary method. It may, therefore, be justly considered a labor-saving Machine, *as respects time*, and performs the work equally as well as the common method.

CHAS. E. REYNROTH.

This is to certify that I have used Mr. Brooks' Patent Machine for washing, and have found it to be a superior article—much better than any one I have ever used before. B. T. BALDWIN.

This is to certify that I have used Mr. Brooks' Patent Washing Machine, and it is much the best I have ever seen. A woman can do as much washing in two hours with the Machine, as she can in two days by the common method; and it is my opinion the clothes will last one third longer by using the Machine. HENRY DIX.

The undersigned, citizens of Huntington county, Ia. do hereby certify that we have witnessed the performance of Brooks' Patent Family Washer, as made by E. H. Murray, and believe it to be superior to any machine of the kind ever introduced in *any* country; and we have confidence in recommending it to the use of every family who may be within its reach, as performing the work with unparalleled expedition, requiring no more soap, and we believe that it is of at least one third advantage in the wear of apparel, compared with the ordinary method of washing. Those who have feelings of compassion for bleeding hands in that hardest of woman's labor, called washing, can not too highly appreciate the use of this Machine. A practical demonstration is all that is required to prove its utility. May, 1841.

Signed by the following named persons, viz:

Elias Murray, Geo. A. Fate, Mathew Roche, L. D. Jacobs, T. W. Sawyer, Jas. R. Slack, Henrietta Murray, Hester A. Johnson, Mary Roche, Hannah N. W. Sawyer, Susannah Delvin, Catharine McClelland, Hannah A. Bratton, Mary McClelland, J. E. Taylor,—Jesse Vermilyea of Aboite, Thos J. Lewis of Fort Wayne.

For References apply to

L. G. Thompson, or T. J Lewis, Fort Wayne. Capt. E. Murray or Dr. Fate, Huntington, or Jesse Vermilyea, Aboite.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY virtue of a certain fi. fa. issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court to me directed, I will offer at public auction and out cry at the door of the Court House in the City of Fort Wayne, on Wednesday the 30th day of June inst. between the hours of 10 o'clock A M and 4 P M, the following property, to wit: the N E qr. of Section 9 T 30 N of R 11 East, containing one hundred and sixty acres. Taken as the property of Jame Ormston, at the suit of Jesse Wetmore. Sal to commence at one oclock.

JOSEPH BERKEY Sh'ff

June 11 1841. 51c

N. B. The rents and profits for seven years of the above property will be offered for sale, but should they fail to sell for sufficient to satisfy the debt interest and cost, then I will offer the fee simple.

Allen Circuit Court October Term 1841.

John Gross,
vs
Stacy Taylor, } Chancery.
& Mary Taylor.

BE it remembered that on the 15th day of June A D 1841, the above named complainant by Colerick and Coombs his atty's filed in the Clerk's office of the said Court his bill of complaint against said defendants, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk of said Court upon the affidavit of a disinterested person, that the defendants are non residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore given to the said Stacy Taylor and Mary Taylor his wife that unless they plead, answer or demur to said bill of complaint on or before the calling of said cause at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Fort Wayne on Monday the 4th day of October next, said bill will be taken as confessed and a decree rendered accordingly.

P. G. JONES, Clk.

June 19, 1841. 52c

Allen Circuit Court, April Term, 1841.

Richard Beck,
vs. } Chancery.
Philander Green, et. al

BE it remembered that on the 11th Juridical day of said Term of said Court, came the above complainant by his solicitor, and on affidavit filed stating that said Philander Green one of said defendants is a non resident of the the State of Indiana, and it was ordered that publication be made, notifying said defendant that unless he plead, answer, or demur to said bill of complaint, on or before the calling of said cause at the next term of said Court to be held at the Court House in Fort Wayne, in the county aforesaid, on the 4th day of October next, said bill will be taken as confessed and a decree rendered thereon accordingly.

By order of the Court,

P. G. JONES, Clerk.
By W. LYTLE, D. C.

Ft. Wayne, June 4, 1841. 50c

La Grange Circuit Court for the October Term, 1841

Benjamin Murphy, vs Patrick Lacore, Frederick Lacore, and Samuel Wright.

Chancery.

BENJAMIN MURPHY by Colerick and Coombs his attorney having filed his bill of complaint in the Clerk's office of the County aforesaid, against Patrick Lacore, Frederick Lacore and Samuel Wright, and it appearing to the court upon the affidavit of a disinterested person that Frederick Lacore and Patrick Lacore two of said defendants are non residents of the State of Indiana, Notice is therefore hereby given that unless the said Frederick Lacore and Patrick Lacore plead, answer or demur to said bill on or before the calling of said cause at the next term of said court to be held at the court house in the town of Lima, in the county of Lagrange, State aforesaid, said bill will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon accordingly.

By order of the court.

Attest WM. M. HOLMES, Clk.

Lima 18th May 1841.

BLANK BILLS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 2. FORT WAYNE IA., SATURDAY, JUNE 26 1841. NUMBER 1.

ISAAC D. G. NELSON,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
IN THE THIRD STORY OF BARNET & HANNA'S NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET,

TERMS:
$2,00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
$2,50 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS.
$3,00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

☞All Letters on business must be post paid or they will not be attended to.

☞Advertisements inserted for Ten cents per line for three weeks—Five cents for each three subsequent insertions, when consisting of ten lines or over; but no advertisement inserted for less than $1. Job Work done on the usual terms.

THE MUSE.

From the London Times.

THE PRESIDENT.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "ECCLESIA."

Speak! for thou hast a voice perpetual sea!
Lift up thy surges with some signal word,
Shew where the pilgrims of the waters be,
For whom a nation's thrilling heart is stir'd.

Down to thy waves they went in joyous pride,
They trod with steadfast feet thy billowy way,
The eyes of wondering men beheld them glide
Swift in the arrowy distance—where are they?

Didst thou arise upon that mighty frame,
Mad that the strength of men with thee should strive,
And, proud thy rival element to tame,
Didst swallow them in conscious depths alive?

Or, shorn and powerless, hast thou bade them lie,
Their stately ship a carcass of the foam,
Where still they watch the ocean and the sky,
And fondly dream that they have yet a home?

Doth hope still soothe their souls, or gladness thrill?
Is peace amid those wanderers of the foam?
Say, is the old affection yearning still
With all the blessed memories of home?

Or is it over? Life, and breath, and thought,
The living feature and the breathing form!
Is the strong man become a thing of nought
And the rich blood of rank no longer warm?

Thou answerest not, thou stern and haughty sea!
There is no sound in earth, or wave, or air.
Roll on ye tears! Oh, what can comfort be
To hearts that pant for hope, but breathe despair!

Nay mourner, there is sunlight on the deep,
A gentle rainbow on the darkling cloud,
A voice, more mighty than the floods, will sweep
The shore of tempests when the storm is long!

What though they woke the whirlwinds of the west,
Or roused the tempest from his eastern lair,
Or clave the cloud with thunder in its breast—
Lord of the awful waters, Thou wert there.

All [illegible] the fate—the day—were Thine;
Thou [illegible] receive them from the seething sea;
[illegible] Thy mercy too divine,
[illegible] in an hour unworthy Thee.

If storms were mighty, Thou wert in the gale!
If their feet failed them, in Thy paths they trod!
Man cannot urge the barque, or guide the sail,
Or force the quivering helm away from God!

From the Sunday Mercury.

LOVE'S VICTIM.

Oh, list to me, Lizzy,
You sweet little booger!
Love makes me feel dizzy,
Like brandy and sugar!
My vision is reeling—
My brains are all burning—
And the sweet cream of feeling
Is curdled by churning;
For my heart 'neath my jacket
Is up and down jumping;
And it keeps up a racket
With its hemping and thumping:
Oh show me one smile—'tis my last supplication!
I crave nothing further—'twill be my salvation.

Oh, Lizzy, I'm worsted—
I feel it all over;
I'm done up an bursted—
A broken down lover!
The joys of my bosom
Have cut stick and vanished;
I know'd I should lose 'em
When my true love you banish'd;
The world has grown dreary,
In its sackcloth of sorrow;
Of life I am weary,
And I wish that the morrow
Would dawn on my grave in that peace giving valley'
Where I'd care not for you, nor for Susan, nor Sally.

THE LIBERTINE.—If there is a being on earth who deserves the contempt and loathing pity of every honest mind, who polutes the very ground on which he treads (and I care not how high his station or how low his rank)—It is that *thing*, who, dead to every dictate of honor and humanity, and dead to every solemn obligation which cemments society together, regardless of the ties of affection and the preservation of moral purity and innocence, will deliberately work the destruction of female character, and blast her prospect for life, who will enter the social sanctuary, sit at the social board, make one of the same social circle around the domestic hearth, and for the gratification of his debased and beastly nature, arrest the current of social happiness, and in its stead, place the flowing tears of anguish misery and disgrace. We know not in what rank to station such a monster; the midnight rober appears lovely by his side; the assassin is honorable compared to him; the wild untutored savage would shrink from his touch. Explore the earth, search its caverns, its *mountains*, its cities, leave not a spot unexplored, not a living creature unexamined, and bring forth the most hidious and loathsome specimen in existence, and it would not call such a traitor companion. Perhaps this is the language of severity—well, the subject will bear it. In fact, a more despicable being enters not in the concepton of the human mind, he should be avoided as the damning excrescence of mortality—a monster whose breath is poison, and whose grasp is death.

TRUTH IN MEN.—'There is no truth in men,' said a lady in company, 'they are like musical instruments which sound a variety of tunes.'—"In other words, madam," said a wit [illegible] ced to be present, "you believe [illegible] ers!"

Doctor Johnson com[illegible] defendant, in an action at law, [illegible] ing their heads in a bucket, [illegible] other to remain [illegible].

"Your fri[illegible]," as the merchant said whe[illegible] his endorsement for his neigh bor.

A CAPITAL STORY.

The last New York *Spirit of the Times*, has an admirable story called "*The Big Bear of Arkansas.*" It is rather too long for a daily paper, or we would copy it. We take a fragment showing that a small musquitoe would be of 'no use in Arkansas,' and setting forth the merits of a certain dog.—*Charleston Mercury.*

'Where did all that happen?' asked a cynical looking hoosier.

'Happen! happened in Arkansaw; where else could have happened, but in the creation State, the finishing up country; a State where the *sile* runs down to the centre of the 'arth, and Government gives you a title to every inch of it. Then its airs, just breath them and they will make you snort like a horse. I's a State without a fault, it is,'

'Excepting musquitoes,' cried the hoosier.'

'Well, stranger, except them, for it ar a fact that they are rather *enormous*, and to push themselves in somewhat troublesome. But, stranger, they never stick twice in the same place, and give them a fair chance for a few months, and you will get as much above them as an alligator. They can't hurt my feelings, for they lay under the skin; and I never knew but one case of injury resulting from them, and that was to a Yankee: and they take worse to foreigners any how than they do to natives. But they used that fellow up! first they punched him until he swelled up and bursted, then he sup-per-ated, as the doctor called it, until he was as raw as beef, then he to took the ager, owing to the warm weather, and finally he took a steamboat and left the country. He was the only man that ever took musquitoes at heart that I know of. But musquitoes is natur, and I never find fault with her; if they are large her trees are large, her rivers are large, and a small musquitoe would be of no more use in Arkansaw than preaching in a cane break.'

This knock down argument in favor of big musquitoes used the hoosier up, and the logician started on a new track, to explain how numerous bear were in his 'diggings,' where he represented them to be 'about as plenty as blackberries and a little plentifuller.'

Upon the utterance of this assertion, a timid little man near me enquired if the bear in Arkansaw ever attacked the settlers in numbers.

'No,' said our hero, warming with the subject, 'no stranger, for you see it ain't the natur of bar to go in droves. but the way they squander about in parties and single ones is edifying. And then the way I hunt them—the old black rascals know the crack of my gun as well as they know a pig squealing.—They grow thin in our parts, it frightens them so, and they do take the noise dreadfully poor things. That gun of mine is a perfect epidemic among bar—if not watched closely it will go off as quick on a warm scent as my dog bowie knife will, and then that dog, whew! why the fellow thinks that the world is full of bar, he finds them so easy. It's lucky he don't talk as well as think, for with his natural modesty, if he should suddenly learn how much he is acknowleged to be a-head of all other dogs in the universe he would be astonished to death in two minutes.

In another paper we shall give the Arkansaw man's story of his hunt of 'the creation Bar.' We have only room now for this account of the fatness of the varmints, and the soil of the creation State—where 'planting is dangerous.'

'What season of the year do your hunts take place?' enquired a gentlemanly foreigner who, from some peculiarities of his baggage I suspected to be an Englishman, on some hunting expedition probably, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

'The season for bar hunting, stranger,' said the man of Arkansaw, 'is generally all the year round, and the hunts take place about as regular. I read in history that varmints have their fat season and their lean season. That is not the case in Arkansaw, feeding as they do upon the *spontenaciousness* of the sile, they have one continued fat season the year round—though in winter, things in this way is rather more greasy than in the summer, I must admit. For that reason bar with us run in warm weather, but in winter they only waddle. Fat, fat! it's only an enemy to speed—it tames everything that has plenty of it. I have seen wild turkies, from its influence, as gentle as chickens. Run a bar in this condition, and the way it improves the critter for eating is amazing; it sort of mixes the ile up with the meat until you can't tell tother from which; I've done this often.

I recollect one perty morning in particular, of putting an old he fellow on the stretch and considering the weight he carried, he run well. But the dogs soon tired him down, and when I came up with him wasn't he in a beautiful sweat—I might say fever, and then to see his tongue sticking out of his mouth a feet, and his sides sinking and opening like a bellows, and his cheeks so fat he couldn't look cross. In this fix I blazed at him, and pitch me naked into a brier patch if the steam didn't come out of the bullet hole ten feet in a straight line. The fellow, I reckon, was made on the high pressure system, and the lead sort of burst his biler.

"That column of steam was rather curious or else the bear must have been *warm*," observed the foreigner with a laugh.

"Stranger, as you observe, that bar was warm, and the blowing off of the steam show'd it, and also how hard the varmint had been run. I have no doubt if he had kept on two miles farther his insides would have been stewed; and I expect to meet with a varmint yet of extra bottom, who will run himself into a skinfull of bar's greece; it is possible, much [illegible] things have happened:'

'[illegible] are these bear so abundant?' [illegible] the foreigner with increasing [illegible].

'Why, stranger, they inhabit the neighbor[illegible] of my settlement, one of the prettiest [illegible] old Mississippi—a perfect location [illegible] mistake, a place that had some defects until the river made the 'cut off' at 'Shirt-tail bend,' and that remedied the evil, as it brought my cabin on the edge of the river, a great advantage in wet weather, as you can now roll a barrel of whiskey into my yard in high water, from a boat, as easy as falling off a log; its a great improvement, as toting by land in a jug, as I used to do, *evaporated* it too fast, and it became expensive.—Just stop with me, stranger, a month or two, or a year if you like, and you will appreciate my place. I can give you plenty to eat, for beside hog and hominy, you can have *bar* ham, and bar sausages, and a matrass of bar skins to sleep on, and a wild cat skin pulled off hull, stuffed with corn shucks for a pillow. The bed would put you to sleep if you had the rheumatics in every joint of your body. I call that ar a bed of *quitus*. Then look at my land, the Government an't got such another piece to dispose of. Such timber and such bottom land, why you can't preserve anything natural you plant in it, unless you pick it young, things thar will grow out of shape so quick. I once planted in those diggings a few potatoes and beets, they took a fine start, and after that an ox team couldn't have kept them from growing. About that time I went off to old Kentuck on business, and did not hear from things in 3 months, when I accidentally stumbled on a fellow who had stopped at my place, with an idea of buying me out. 'How did you like things?' said I. 'Pretty well,' said he: 'the cabin is convenient, and the timber land is good, but that bottom land aint worth the first red cent.' 'Why?' said I. 'Cause,' said he. 'Cause what?' said I. 'Cause its full of cedar stumps and Indian mounds,' said he, 'and *it can't be cleared.*' 'Lord,' said I, 'them ar cedar stumps is beets, and them ar Indian mounds are tatar hills,'—as I expected the crop was overgrown and useless; the sile is too rich, *and planting in Arkansaw is dangerous.*. I had a good sized sow killed in that same bottom land; the old thief stole an ear of corn and took it down to where she slept at night to eat; well, she left a grain or two on the ground, and lay down on them; before morning the corn shot up; and the percussion killed her dead. I don't plant any more; natur inteuded Arkansaw for a hunting ground, and I go according to natur.

From the Lafayette Chronicle.

BLACKBERRY PICKING—LOVE & HORNETS.

Mistur Editur: Did you ever, in the hull course of your natteral life go a blackberrying? If you aint, golly grashus, why you don't kno nothin' no more about real labor saving, high preshur, galvanic 'lectifyin' sport than the bat end of nothin arter it's been whittled. Lor' ha' massy upon offis holders! why nothin' in *all creation* can come up tu blackberryin', but gettin dumped outn't a slay intu a snow bank, and even that ain't so good, and sich prime rare fun when it ain't a moonshiny night. Menny and menny is the time when a lot of Jordan Spankers—that's what our village boys was nicknamed—would raise a party of gals, arter the grain harvestin was over, and afore the corn and the taters was ripe, and start off early in the morning for Hop-Toad Hill, where the black berries was eenamost as plentiful as muskeeturs in these diggings, and such all fired prime times as we'd have was a caution to foriners. Fust off when all hands got collected, and a lot of suthin to eat, pork and beans, new cider, gooseberry pie, green corn, 'lasses gingerbeead and a smart sprinklin of other good things was pervided, we'd lokermote; the gals all a walkin by theirselves, and the fellers a walkin by theirselves; the gals with their tongues a runnin' about scandle, new ribbins, kaliko gowns and sich consarns, jest as fast as a saw mill in a freshit; and the fellers a gabbin' about horses, cattle, general musters and corn shukkins—a tellin' how 'twas all Ike Shaw's keerlessness that made his grain mouldy—that Jim Bingy was the orfullest liar that ever was, and that Hen Sprague told uncle Seth that Zeke Armstrong's wife had heerd how that Harrison Stebbins had't the funds to go on with his new frame hous, an' that a commin strate from one who'd orter know all about it, all hands sot it right down for a fact, and said that it sarved him jest rite—and then tu think of his havin' the sass tu build a house without tellin the hull village how many rooms there was to be on the fust floor and he a *member* of the church, tu—'it sarved him *jest rite* by crackey!' So we'd keep a torkin till we cum to the hill, then all hands div rite into the bushes and brambles, an' sich a scramblin and scratchin for blackberries as there was, wasn't to be sneezed at.

It happened that on one of these blackberryin frolics a sartin long haired fellow with a leetle bunch rite over his mouth—lookin at a distance just as though he'd been among the pots an' kittles, and got a great gob of crock on his upper lip—was a visitin down our way, and appeared to have taken an amazin fancy in Sally Ann, *the* Sally Ann that I'd been payin 'tentions tu; kept a chattin tu her the hull live long time, and I snum if I could scarcely bleve my own natteral senses, when he begun to pick berries and put them in tu her basket, and she not sayin a word agin it. Wal, I guess as how I was a leetle riled, tu see myself cut and set adrift in that fashion, and I had a great mind to go off and shine round some other gal jest for spite; but somehow 'rother I wanted tu keep an eye on that dandy. So to Sally, says I, 'there's a smart sprinklin of berries over here I guess a *leetler* than they grow round your way.' 'O they're thick as puddin here,' says she. 'I kalkilate that you are pooty consumedly thick,' says I. '*You-aw remarks awr demd supawfluous*,' said the long haired creetur. Suz alive! but wan't my dander up to hear myself called a 'demd superflos'—down I slat the basket and upsot all the berries—marches rite up to him jist as brassy as a hull malicious trainin, an' says I, 'only you call me a porpus or a superflos agin an see how I'll go to work to spile your handsome countenance for yew.' With that Sally, she burst out a cryin, and I vow if I could help boo-hooin a leetle myself I felt so confluisticated. '*You aw laboring under erraw*,' says he, '*but anawr demands an explanation—Iwm demd.*' 'Wal,' says I, 'your langwidge wants ixplainin, that's a fact.' So he turned round tu set down, haulled out his handkercher, and I hope tu be saved, went tu dustin off the top of a hornet's nest, and afore one could say get out, sot down on't to ixplain. *Gorashus!* didn't the hornets come at him for squashin their nest—an did'nt he run and holler, and scoot thro' the briar bushes, and tare his trowserloons—and the fellers haw-hawed till they were eenamost dead tu see that dandy marvil down to the main road, without enny hat, his trowsers all split up, his hair flyin in the wind like a hosses tail, and the hornets a goin it tu kill. Sally was shockin a-hamed of actin so, and sich prime sport as all hands had for the rest of the day wa'nt to be beat. *Long locks* mended up his trowserloons—they was the only ones he had—and sneaked out'nt our village that day and haint showed his nose there since. The poor creetur said he found no less than *tew duzzen* ded hornets in his boots arter he took 'em off. We cum from blackberryin in pairs, and not as we went—had a loud cargo of blackberries, and I don't believe that one on us'll ever for git the haw-hawin we had about the feller who sot down on the hornets nest.

Yures truly,
JEHOSAPHAT JINKINS.

From the Ladies' Companion.

The Will;
OR, LAW'S LABOR LOST.

BY MRS. EMMA C. EMBURY.

"In love, the Heavens themselves do guide the state,
"Money buys lands, but wives are sold by fate.
SHAKESPEARE.

"Frank! Frand Erldon! what in the world is the matter with you? I have been standing at your elbow these five minutes, and you don't seem to have heard a word that I have been saying.

"I beg your pardon, sister, I did not see you."

"No; nor do you seem to see any thing else: look, your segar has burned a hole in your paper lying on your knee, and I suppose you would not have discovered it until the fire had penetrated to the flesh.

Frank laughed, and tossing away his mouldering segar, said, 'I was absorbed in thought, Mary, and forgot everything.

'Pray what were you thinking about, brother? were you pondering on the case of some suffering patient, or recalling the charms of the last new face in Broadway?

"Neither, sister; the last new face is perfectly indifferent to me, and as for patients—Heaven help the mark—if it were not for my hospital duties, I believe I should forget my profession.

'Why, you certainly have had time enough since you wrote yourself down M. D. to have some experience in the art of killing *secundem artem.*

'Ah, my good sister, you know little of the struggles which men are compelled to make against evil fortune. Talk of hardships! why, the lot of a common laborer is a luxury compared with that of a young physician.

'How do you prove that, pray?

'Very easily. The laborer *is* poor, and *seems* poor, while his daily toil procures him food, clothes, and fire, which are all that he wants; but the young physician—an intellectual and educated man, with refined *tastes* and habits, compelled to look and act the gentleman, even in the midst of actual want, and denied the privilege of cultivating his best affections, because poverty is ever at his heels, is the most luckless wretch beneath the sun.

'What a sombre-tinted picture you have made, brother.

'I have drawn my tints from facts, Mary. People will not employ a young and unmarried doctor; they think wisdom is never to be found unaccompanied by wrinkles. No fashionable belle ever dreaded the first grey hair as much as I have watched and hoped for it.

'For shame, Frank; just look in that glass if your eyes can penetrate the dust that lies upon it, and tell me if you would like to see streaks of silver mingling with those fine masses of black hair upon your temples.

Frank glanced towards the mirror, not without a slight feeling of gratified vanity, for he could not but be sensible that few finer persons were ever reflected from its shining surface. 'After all,' said he with a half sigh, 'what is the use of good looks, or talent, or industry? here have I been hiving up knowledge for years, and gathering a store of kindly affections since my boyhood, yet all my knowledge is useless, and my affections only prey upon my own heart. I cannot obtain a lucrative practice as a physician, because I am too young. I cannot marry because I have no practice; and by the time old age has given me a diploma to kill or cure *ad libitum* I shall have no love to bestow upon any one.

'A most lamentable tale, truly, brother,—there is only one way that I can perceive to enliven it; you must marry a rich wife.

'This from *you*, Mary! from *you*, who refused one of the richest men in the community, to marry the object of your early attachment!

'I did not say you must marry a woman whom you did not love, frank, for the sake of her wealth; are there no loveable women women to be found among the rich? The pretty widow, for instance, with whom you were walking yesterday." said Mary with an arch smile.

"For Heaven's-sake, sister, do not speak of her: I can bear with your merry jokes on any subject but that.

'My dear brother, I would not, for the world, sport with your serious feelings; but why, if you love her, are you so unhappy?—She must be fastidious indeed, if she cannot feel a reciprocal esteem for a man like Frank Erldon.

'Sit down beside me, Mary, and I will tell you all I know her; you shall sympathise with me, and perhaps advise me. About six months since, I had just laid aside my books, and was drawing on my gloves for my usual walk, when the office door opened, and a head covered with shaggy red hair was thrust in:

'Is the docthur home? was asked in a rich brogue.

'Yes, what do you want?

'Och, shure—he's jist fell & lies for dead.

'An accident, I suppose.

'That's it, shure enough.

I looked at my neat dress, my light gloves and my best beaver, and hesitated a moment for I have had some little experience in the mending of broken bones and cracked pates. But the man was waiting, so notwithstanding my forebodings of an ugly job and no fee I followed him. 'Has the man hurt his head? I asked, still thinking it was some laborer who had fallen from a neighboring building.

'Och, thin, his head is jist gone intirely,' was the luminous reply.

'Then there is not much use in my going, said I.

'What 'ud be ailing me to tell yer honor a lie; its his sinses I mane; his head's just where it belongs, and that's on his shoulders shure.

With a hearty laugh at the droll look as well as the droll speech of the honest Irish man, I followed him to the door of a large house in the next street; and, much to my surprise, was ushered into a well furnished drawing-room, where I beheld an old man stretched on a sofa in all the stupor of apoplexy. To tell you the truth, Mary, I was not sorry to find myself the first doctor on the ground, and I immediately adopted the most prompt measures for the relief of the patient. Don't look so alarmed; I am not going to give you the details of his treatment; it is enough to say that the old man at length gave some signs of returning animation. He was carried to bed, and as I foresaw that death would probably ensue, tho' several days of unconsciousness might intervene, I thought it advisable to divide the responsibility by proposing to send for the family physician.

'We have none,' exclaimed a sharp-voiced elderly woman, whom I concluded to be the old man's wife. 'Mr. Brambleton was afraid of doctors, and he never had a family doctor.

'Did you never get sick? I asked with some surprise.

'Oh, yes, but we always sent to the druggists for a dose of medicine, and with that and some *yerb tea*, we doctored ourselves.

I turned away to hide a smile as I replied that in this case more powerful remedies were required, and mentioning the name of a distinguished physician, I begged that he might be called in consultation.

'I should think you risked the loss of your patient by the *doctor*, if not by the disease, said Mary, laughing.

'No, sister, I knew my man; Dr. ——'s character for probity and high-mindedness is so well established that one may consult him without expecting to be superseded by him. I am sorry I cannot pay the same honest tribute of respect to all the fraternity. However, Dr. —— came, approved of all I had done, and kindly left me the whole management of the case, only affording me the benefit of his advice. To be sure there was little to be done, except to watch the disease and seize any favorable change that might occur. Mr. Brambleton recovered his consciousness so far as to recognise persons around him, and the first evidence he gave of it was to order the old lady out of the room. He refused to receive any thing except from the hands of a young and beautiful creature whom I had supposed to be his daughter, but whom, to my great surprise, I now learned to be his *wife*. He was old enough to be her grandfather, Mary, as testy and choleric as you can imagine.

'He seemed fast recovering, when one day something occurred which excited his anger against the old woman, his wife's mother. He flew into a violent passion; his rage actually choked his utterance, and in the midst of his excitement, he was seized with another apoplectic fit, and died in twelve hours after. Thus ended my duties towards him, but Mrs. Brambleton, young, sensitive, and timid, was shocked and terrified at his sudden death. She was nervous and hysterible for several days, and it required some skill to soothe the excessive agitation of her system.

'You found her a dangerous patient, brother.

'I did, indeed, Mary, but not at that time. I had no disposition to fall in love with the widow beside the coffin of her husband.—But I fear that I have since seen her too often for my own peace; I have called upon her frequently, under the plea of professional duty, but she needs no such care, for her health is as good as my own, and I shall now be compelled in spite of myself to cease my visits.

'What is there to hinder your visiting her, if you admire her, Frank?

'Her wealth, Mary, and my poverty; I cannot bear to have my motives misinterpreted and my best feelings misunderstood.

'Are you sure she is rich?

'There is no doubt of it. The will has has been opened, at least I judge so, from the fact that my bill was paid a few weeks after the old man's death—and he is said to have been worth two hundred thousand dollars.

'But perhaps she does not inherit it.

'Alas, Mary, if she is rich I dare not offer her my heart, lest she should think me interested in my views; if she is not wealthy I must never breathe my love, for how could I bear to reduce her to poverty such as mine!

'Come, come, Frank, don't give yourself up to despondency; if you love her try to discover the nature of her feelings, and if you find your affection returned then marry her, let people say what they will. The gossip of that many tongued monster whom we call the world, is little to be regarded.—it called me a fool for preferring *love in a cottage*, and perhaps it will deem you a knave for finding *love in a palace*, but what need we care if we are happy in our own way. Remember the pretty song—

'Tom, if you love me, pray tell me so.'

How is she to give you any evidence of her feelings, if you are resolute in repressing your own!

'How I wish I was rich!

'And she poor, I suppose; a very kind wish, truly; I dare say the pretty widow would not thank you for it. Take my advice, Frank; if she is gentle, and kind, and warm-hearted, win her if you can. If *she marries you*, it must be for love, as it certainly can't be for *money*, and now good-bye: I wanted you to walk with me, but it is now too late, so I will leave you to your *brown study!*

'Ah,' sighed Frank, as her cheerful face disappeared from his view; 'if I could but find as true-hearted a creature as that dear sister of mine, I should have little fear for my future happiness. But I dare not tell her all my cares, I did not tell her that even while I believe the lovely Julia Brambleton might be won, I am restrained from the pursuit by the remembrance of her past life.—Why did she marry that cross old man?—How can so young and gentle a creature be mercenary and selfish? Yet would she have wedded age and ill temper if she had not been both? Heigho! she is very beautiful; I wish I had never seen her. But I must not sit moping here; my health requires regular exercise, and I suppose that Mrs Brambleton thinks the same of her health, for I always meet her at this hour in Broadway.—Heigho!' and so saying the young doctor brushed his best broadcloth coat, dusted his shining boots, pulled his snowy wristbands *down*, and his immaculate collar *up*, grasped his slender little cane and sallied forth.

As he had expected, he met Mrs. Brambleton, shrouded in the 'weeds of deepest woe.' She invited him to attend her home, one of her servants being ill with a cold, and she wished his medical skill exerted in her behalf. Of course Frank was delighted.—He prescribed for the girl—complimented the old mother on her good looks, (N. B. she had a face like that of a Chinese lion on a Nankin jar,) and made himself so agreeable to the widow that dinner was served before he thought of taking leave. But he was wise enough to decline the fair dame's invitation to remain and take a family dinner with them, for he had espied a warning glance in the old woman's eye, and a gathering cloud upon her brow, which, knowing her economical habits, he had tact enough to interpret into a presage of a meagre bill of fare.

The sickness of the domestic bro't Frank Erldon to Mrs. Brambleton's house every day, and as the house-maid had no greater objection to idleness and good nursing than the doctor to a *tete a-tete* with his charming mistress, seven weeks elapsed before she became convalescent. During all this time Frank had availed himself of his opportunities, and made himself so agreeable to the young widow, that she learned to anticipate his daily visits as a pleasant interruption to the monotony of her secluded life. It was no wonder, therefore, that he became deeply fascinated with her loveliness. Beautiful and gentle, she appeared before him in all the bloom of early womanhood, for the sunshine of three and twenty summers brought to perfection the graces of her person, while it ripened the fine qualities of her character. There was a degree of timid reserve in her manner which seemed less the effect of her natural disposition than the result of parental and conjugal restraint; but as this gradually wore off her cheerfulness of temper added another charm to her loveliness. But still she was a riddle to her young lover. He could not reconcile her frankness, her simplicity, her high-toned delicacy of feeling, with the fact of her marriage. There could be but one motive for her union with the peevish old man whom she *had so recently* buried; and Frank knew not how to explain so mercenary an act without doubting the truth and nobleness of her character. He could not unravel the mystery of these incongruities, and he felt that the subject was one which he ought not to contemplate, for what benefit should he derive from being able to believe her the most exalted of her sex, since in loving her he must subject himself to the same imputation under which *she* now labored? 'No,' sighed he to himself, 'if she be the angel which she seems, there is only so much the greater necessity for me to fly her presence. I cannot bear the jeers of the world, nor will I go through life dependent on a wife for the very bread I eat. I will summon resolution enough to cease my dangerous visits, and learn to think of her only as one whose gentle beauty shed a momentary gleam of sunshine over my lonely life.

Alas! for the frailty of human nature, and the weakness of a lover's vow. *In less than three hours* after having made this wise resolution, he was at the side of the pretty widow, pacing that part of our beautiful Battery which has obtained the significant title of '*Declaration Avenue!*' The time, place and circumstance were such as to have proved irresistible temptations to many a prudent youth. The moonbeams, which shed a flood of light over the less sheltered walks, here fell in broken gleams through the thick foliage, diffusing a sort of tender twilight, which has always been found a fitting time for lovers to breathe their vows, and for ladies to hear them. There was a soft melancholy in the blue eyes of the fair widow, which might be the shadow of past grief, but which seemed much more like the reflection of present tenderness. Her heavy black veil was thrown aside, and her white forehead, her delicately-tinted cheek, and *rosy* mouth had never appeared more lovely than when seen in that soft light. Frank felt his heart beating wildly at the touch of the small hand which rested on his arm, and with the desperation of a man who finds himself on the brink of a precipice, without strength to turn his steps aside, he yielded his whole soul to the fascinations of the moment.—Those words which—however after life may fail to fulfil their promise—are never forgotten—the words of earnest *tenderness*—the outpourings of a heart filled with passionate love—were uttered in the ear of his beautiful companion, and were answered by a look—a sigh—a broken murmur—which disclosed a volume of reciprocal affection.

The first delicious trance of youth! Who does not remember the moment when the voice of a dear one first breathed into the heart the exquisite music of a lover's vow?—Who can forget the hour when the words never to be recalled—the *burning* words which told that the happiness of another was placed in our keeping—first fell upon the charmed ear? Who does not look back on that 'green spot on memory's waste' with pleasant tears? Happy, thrice happy, they, who from the sweet shelter of domestic bliss can look upon it, not as the *oasis* of the desert, but as the 'fountain of delight'—the pure source of life-long happiness!

"They loved, they were beloved—said I not all,
"In saying this?

Alas! no: life is not poetry, and something more than love is necessary to actual existence, since Anacreon Moore—a very Solomon in these matters—has declared that "not e'en love can live on flowers." They parted at the widow's door, and while she

retired to enjoy, in solitude, the excitement of a *first* affection, her lover returned to his home to reflect upon the irrevocable vow which he had uttered, and to ponder on his future prospects. His joy at finding himself beloved did not blind him to the consciousness of his precipitancy, and while she, with a true woman's feeling, thought only of the *love, prudential calculations* were allowed to mingle their base alloy with the pure gold of *his* affections. Not that our friend, the doctor, was selfish or mercenary; far from it; but he dreaded the opinion of society--he feared to be considered interested in his views, and he was tortured by the thought that the beautiful widow would be accused of having *bought him* at the price for which she had formerly *sold herself*. A sleepless night was the result of his agitated feelings, and the morning found him a prey to both headache and heartache.

He was sitting sad and solitary in his office—feeling and looking more like a criminal than a successful lover, when a packet from his ladye-love was placed in his hands. Without heeding the other papers, he opened her letter.

'Do not come to me to-day,' she wrote, 'I am too much disquieted to see you, and I would yave you to fully understand my feelings and my position, before we meet again. I was scarcely six years of age when my mother, (whom the death of my father had reduced to poverty,) obtained the situation of housekeeper to the late Mr. Brambleton. He was rich and eccentric, and, pleased with my childish caresses, he determined to educate me as an adopted daughter. Of course my mother was rejoiced, and no care was spared to inspire me with a lively sense of gratitude towards my benefactor. Peevish as he was to others, he was always gentle to me, and as a child soon learns to love those from whom it receives daily kindness, I repaid all his bounty with my sincere affection. I suppose I was the only living creature who did love him, and he was not insensible to the unusual gratification, for he certainly lavished upon me all the indulgence of a parent.

'What my mother's views were at that time I cannot pretend to determine; she probably expected he would make me his heir, and therefore sought to estbblish between us the relation of parent and child; but as I grew older her ideas on the subject underwent a great change. Mr. Brambleton's distant relatives began to clamor against my mother's artifices, and they did not hesitate to avow their intention to dispute any will that might be made in my favor. This excited my mother's apprehension, and a scandalous rumor which was invented by the same persons, determined her to alter her plans.—They dared to say that I was the natural daughter of Mr. Brambleton, and thus my mother's fame suffered from the kindness lavished upon her child by a solitary old man. I will not detail the arts which were practiced upon him and upon me. His implacable hatred of his relatives, his old fashioned ideas of propriety, his dread of leaving a stain upon his spotless character, influenced him to adopt my mother's suggestions, and to make me *his wife*, in order to prove to the world that I was not *his child*. As for me, I was scarcely sixteen—inexperienced and ignorant, loving my mother and Mr. Brambleton better than the whole world besides—judge then how easily I was persuaded to adopt any course which would rescue from obloquy their good name. The very idea of the slander was agony to my young mind, and it was with a feeling of romantic heroism, at which I could now smile were it a less serious matter, that I consented to give my hand to my aged benefactor. I stood at the altar with a sense of self-devotion and self-sacrifice worthy of the days of the old Romans, and fancied that by thus consecrating my life to gratitude, I was acting a similar part to the *nun* who condemns herself to a cloister from mistaken piety.—Do not smile at my folly, dear Frank; I was a romantic, novel-reading girl, full of enthusiastic feeling—can you wonder that I suffered myself to be thus misled?

'As I grew older, I learned my error, and I found, by sad experience, that the marriage which I considered an example of heroic disinterestedness, appeared to the world a grossly necessary act. The pain which I endured from this knowledge, first awakened me from the idle dreams of visionary youth, to a consciousness of womanly duties. But my life was now embittered by the quarrels between my mother and my husband. She had expected to assume a different station in his household, and to be treated as his mother-in-law, while he was determined she should never be any other than his hired housekeeper; this of course led to perpetual disputes, in which I was obliged to preserve a perfect neutrality. I had purchased at heavy cost the knowledge of my mother's mercenary spirit, and it was natural that I should distrust her counsels in future. Mr. Brambleton, always prudent and watchful for my good, advised me even as an anxious parent, and of course I was disposed to obey his wishes in preference to all others. A wearisome life has been mine during the last six years. I longed for quiet even if it were to be found no where but in the hovel of poverty, and I learned to realize the full force of the wise man's saying—'Better is a dinner of yerbs, where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith.' During the last year of Mr. Brambleton's life, he seemed to distrust even me, for the ill-judged importunities of my mother respecting his *will*, had led him to doubt the sincerity of my affections.—When he was so suddenly cut off by death, I did not, (*as you know*) pretend to weep for him as if he had been the object of my passionate love; but I wept for him as a kind and indulgent parent. It was not until his will was opened, that I discovered how deeply suspicion had taken root in his mind.

'Frank, dear friend, will it disappoint you to learn that you have wooed one who, by loving you, has forfeited all her wealth? Do I not judge you aright when I feel assured that it is my affection you seek, and not my fortune? If not, then you are this moment free. If you sought only the heiress of Mr. Brambleton's estate, then do I release you from your vows; for the moment I promise to become your wife I cease to have any claim to that estate. The provisions of the will are such that I enjoy the whole income *during my widowhood*, with the privilege of bequeathing the principal to whom I will, at my death—*if I die a widow;* but if I marry, an annuity of one thousand dollars is all I shall receive, while the bulk of the fortune is to be bestowed upon the heirs of a certain lady to whom Mr. Brambleton was attached in his youth, and from whom he was separated on account of his poverty. It is a queer will, but not more so than the testator.

The devil!' exclaimed Frank as he read thus far, 'then I am in a *pretty scrape!* How the deuce am I to live on a thousand a year with a wife accustomed to spend more than that in the fancy shops?

'Now, dear Frank, ponder well on what I have told you, and give me a candid expression of your feelings. I can cheerfully bear with poverty for your sake, but I will not increase the hardships of your lot. If you really love me as I believe—and I will add, as I hope you do—our course is plain.

'Yes, the course is plain enough,' muttered Frank, 'we must either separate or starve in each others company—or—stay, there is one other alternative. We can pledge our faith to each other, and then wait for better times. But would it not be base and selfish to make that lovely creature waste the best years of her life in 'hope deferred?' Can I, as a man of honor, enter into an engagement which I cannot fulfil for long years to come? No, no, dearest Julia, I *will* deal frankly with you—I will open my whole heart to you, and *if* you are willing to bide the time and share the fortunes of a poor physician, we may yet be happy. But what is this?' he exclaimed, as he picked up a paper which had dropped at his feet. It was inscribed—'Copy of the last Will and Testament of the late Solomon Brambleton.'

'What the deuce do I want with that?'—thought Frank; 'however, I may as well look at it. What a long-winded affair it is.

'I, Solomon Brambleton, of the city and county of —— being in sound mind, &c. &c.

'Fudge!"

'Do give, devise, and bequeath, ect.

'Ah! here is the pith and marrow of the business.

'But in case the said Julia Brambleton should marry a second time, thereby forgetting her duty *to the husband of her youth*, & a proper respect for his memory, then I do hereby authorize the said executors to pay to the said Julia, only the sum of one thousand dollars annually, during the term of her natural life. In the event of the second marriage of my said wife, I give, devise and bequeath all my estate, real and personal, (reserving only the sum of fifteen thousand dollars to be held in trust for the payment of the aforementioned annuity,) to Catharine Belford, formerly of Tiverton, in the county of Devon, England; and to her heirs, wheresoever they may be found.

'What! can it be possible!' exclaimed the astonished Frank; he read on:

'In case no such heirs be found within ten years after such marriage of my said wife, then I give all my estate to be divided equally among my heirs-at-law. I wish them fully to understand that I still hate them most cordially for reasons which they well remember, and I only give them this remote interest in my estate in order to secure full obedience to my wishes herein expressed, since their coveteousness is my security that they will keep a watchful eye over the future conduct of my first named legatee.'

Frank started up, flung the will up to the ceiling, and caught it as it fell—tossed the widow's letter into the fire--snatched it out again, and begrimmed his face with coal-smoke as he pressed the rescued epistle to his lips—in short he acted like a madman for the next five minutes. Was he crazed with disappointment? We shall see.

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Just one year after the death of Solomon Brambleton, Esq., a bridal party was assembled in the richly-furnished drawing-room which had never before been thrown open to guests since it had admitted the old gentleman's funeral train. The bride looked very beautiful in her embroidered satin robe and Brussels veil; and those skilled in such mysteries did not fail to notice that a band of diamonds occupied the place of the maiden-wreath of orange-blossoms. Quiet, calm and self-possessed, she assumed no girlish airs of bashfulness, but appeared gentle, dignified and womanly. Frank had never appeared to more advantage than when, with a flush of joy on his cheek, and a triumphbnt smile playing around his handsome mouth, he led his beautiful Julia into the room in the full view of the whole assemblage.

Among the guests were two elderly gentlemen, cotemporaries of the late Mr. Brambleton, and executors of his whimsical will. 'What a pity,' exclaimed one, a jolly-visaged good-humored old man, 'what a pity that the widow should lose all this fine fortune for the sake of a young fellow's good looks. I only hope that she has not bought her humor at too high a rate.

'It's no pity at all,' growled his vinegar faced companion; 'one husband is enough for a woman, and if she will be fool enough to take another she deserves to be punished. I mean to advertise to-morrow for the heirs of this Catharine Belford, whoever she is.

'What is the use of being in such a hurry about it? said the other.

'Oh, because it is a troublesome business, and the sooner we get it off our hands, the sooner we shall get our *commissions* for managing the estate.

'Shall I save you the trouble of advertising, gentlemen?' said a voice behind them.—Both turned in surprise, and beheld the handsome face of Frank Erldon. 'Excuse me for having accidentally overheard your conversation, but I am thus enabled to spare you some inconvenience,' said Frank with a smile; 'the heirs whom you seek are this moment before you. Allow you to introduce to you my sister Mary, and inform you that she and your humble servant are the only living representatives of our maternal grandmother, Catharine Belford. The proof of my assertion shall be laid before you to-morrow, and when you are fully satisfied of our identity, I can assure you, gentlemen, that your *commissions* shall be promptly and cheerfully paid.

'I don't believe a word of it, growled the surly old fellow.

'Ha, ha, ha,' shouted the other, 'if this is not a hoax, it is a capital joke for cheating the ghost of a suspicious old husband. Does Mrs. Brambleton—does your wife, I mean, know all this?

'To be sure she does; she is willing to forfeit her wealth for the sake of her lover, and she is now quite content to share the fortunes of her *husband's heir*. Nor must she be censured for obeying the impulses of a susceptible heart. Where there is no recollection of past tenderness to link the living with the dead, even *golden fetters* are not strong enough to bind the affections.

BROOKLYN, L. I.

'Are you the reprobate Judge.' 'No! the probate judge.' 'Ah, that's what I wanted.—My father died detested, and left five infant scorpions, of which I am the chief, I've come to take out some alphabet letters of confiscation to diminish the estate as soon as possible. I'll give you the amount of my potatership as soon as it is red hot by the lawyers.—*Sunday Mer-*

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL

OLIVER FAIRFIELD is a candidate for County Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS F. LANE, as a candidaefor County Auditor.

We are authorized to announce J. B. DUBOIS as a candidate to represent Allen County in the lower house of the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce M. S. WINES as a candidate to represent Allen County in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We are requested to announce DAVID H. COLERICK Esq. as a candidate to represent the county of Allen in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We are authorized so announce MORRISON RULON as a candidate to represent the counties of Adams and Jay, in the lower House of the next Legislature,

We are authorised to announce JOSEPH SINCLEAR, as a candidate to Represent the Counties of Allen, Adams, Huntington and Wells, in the State Senate.

We are requested to insert the name of CHAS. W. EWING, as a candidate for the State Senate, to represent the district composed of the counties of Allen, Adams, Wells and Huntington.

We are authorised to announce GEORGE F. WRIGHT, as a candidate for Treasurer o Allen County.

We are authorised to announce S. M. BLACK as a candidate for County Assessor, at the August electiou.

We are authorized to announce JARED DARROW, as a candidate to represent the counties of Huntington, Wells and Blackford, in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We authorised to announce H. B. TAYLOR, as a candidate for re-election as County Commissioner for the 1st district of Allen County.

MR. EDITOR:—You will please announce Mr. Joseph Townsend, as a candidate for County Commissioner, and confer a favor on

MANY CITIZENS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26 1841

The project for a new National Bank has been submitted by Mr. Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury, to the Senate of the U. S. in compliance with a resolution of that body.—The report will be seen in another column.

We did not expect a plan would be offered that we would be pleased with, for in our opinion, no National Bank can be established on constitutional grounds; nor do we believe one to be expedient, necessary, or even useful in the legitimate business transactions of the country.

With what favor Mr. Ewing's plan will be regarded by the Whig press we are unable to say, as we have seen no expression upon either side as yet, except the National Intelligencer, from which we copy the report. That paper gives it a very *cool* and *cautious* approval.

This report was undoubtedly intended, as it intimates, to compromise conflicting opinions among the Whigs, in regard to the details, based mainly upon grounds of constitutionality. How far it will have that effect we are unable to say, but it is absolutely certain that some of the leading favorite features of the Whig party, as heretofore expressed, and as considered indispensably necessary to an institution of the kind, to render it useful as a regulator of the currency, is rejected in this bill, notwithstanding it contains all the *odious features of a Government Bank.* If the position heretofore taken by the original bank Whigs, that it was chiefly as a regulator of the currency that a Bank was needed, and that it was for the benefit of the commercial community; to deal in and regulrte the exchanges of the country, then Mr. Ewing's project will not be of the least possible service. In short, we look upon it as a political machine, rather than a commercial institution; and that it does not possess a single feature, that is calculated to benefit the country, if no constitutional objections existed to its establishment. We go against it, and we do not hesitate to hazard our opinion upon the assertion, that although the Whigs have a large majority in both branches, and are willing to do most any thing, no such bill will pass.

We would respectfully call the attention of the City Council to the prompt removal of all nuisances. This matter has been always too much neglected, and we doubt not much of the sickness of the place is attributable to the filth that is permitted to remain in our streets, alleys, and vacant lots. We would suggest that the Council make liberal provisions for the immediate removal of all dead animals, and other filth that may have a tendency to affect the health of the city.—This matter demands immediate action, and we trust it will not be delayed.

The Rev. Mr. Shaw, of the Catholic Church, has been lecturing in our city, the past week, and his discourses have created consideaable excitement among the Protestant sects, and called out large and attentive audiences. We regard him as one of the most learned, talented, and eloquent preachers we have ever heard. He will preach to-morrow, and continue his lectures through the succeeding week.

As much prejudice exists against the Catholic religion, arising, probably, from "hearsay" stories; (some of which may be well-founded, and others not,) let all attend, and hear, and judge for themselves. We are not so biased in *our* opinions in regard to religion or politics, as to prevent us from going to hear a man of talents give his views in relation to either, and have never yet thought we were the worse for so doing.

According to previous notice, a public meeting of the citizens of Fort Wayne was held at the American House, on the 19th inst, for the purpose of making arrangments for celebrating the approaching anniversity of American Independence.

The meeting was organized by calling W. L. Moon to the chair, and appointing R. Dykes Secretary.

On motion of L. Williams

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to make suitable preparations for celebrating the coming anniversary of our National Independence, whereupon a committee was made to consist of the following gentlemen: S. Hanna, L. G. Thompson, M. Sweetser, I. D. G. Nelson, T. J. Lewis, P. Rumsey, L. Williams, R. McMullin, J. Cocanour, B. B. Stevens, M. D. Stewart, S. C. Silvers, E. V. M'Maken, P. Kiser.

On motion of S. R. Ball

Resolved, That the Secretary notify the members of the committee of arrangements to meet on Monday Evening, 21st inst., at the American House. On motion

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published.

The meeting then adjourned.

W. L. MOON,
R. Dykes, sec'y. Chairman.

The committee appointed, to make arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of American Independence, have made the following:

OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

Chaplain
S. R. BALL.
Reader
J. W. BORDEN.
Orator
T. JOHNSON.
President
Vice President.
Marshall
Maj. S. EDSALL.
Commmader of the military.

The procession will then form in front of the American House, at the ringing of the bell, at precisely twelve o'clock, and proceed in the following order.

1st Music.
2d Military.
3d Soldiers of the Revolution.
4th Chaplain.
5th Orator and reader.
6th President and Vice Presidents.
7th Committee of Arrangements.
8th Ladies.
9th Sabbath School procession.
10th Invited guests and strangers.
11th Citizens generally.

The procession will then proceed to the Presbyterian Church, under the direction of the Marshall of the day, from whence, after opening by prayer, the reading of the *Declaration*, and the delivery of an Oration, the procession will return to the American House to, partake of a dinner prepared at that place.

The citizens in the town and county are generally invited to join in the festivities of the day.

N. D. STUART,
PETER KISER,
J. B. COCANOUER,
Committee of Arangements.

June 26, 1841.

The committee appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the fourth of July, have adopted the following:

SUNDAY SCHOOL

CELEBRATON OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE, JULY 5, 1841.

Marshall Orator
Maj. S. EDSALL. T. PATTEO.
Chaplaia
Rev. W. COX.
Dep'ty Marshalls
B. B. STEVENS.
T. NOEL,
J. W. TOWNLEY.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The several schools will assemble at the usual places of meeting, at half past eight A. M. At the ringing of the bell, at nine, they will proceed to the Methodist chapel.

EXERCISES AT THE METHODIST CHAPEL.

1st Music by the Band:
2d Prayer " Chaplain.
3d Hymn " Teachers and Scholars.
4th Oration.
5th Hymn by the scholars.
6th Benediction by the Chaplain.

The schools will then form a procession in the following order:

1st The Band.
2d Orator, Chaplain, and invited guests.
3d The Methodist Sunday-school.
4th The several Sunday Schools.
5th The Fort Wayne Union Sunday School.
6th Ladies.
7th citizens.

The procession will then march up Berry to Calhoun, down Calhoun to Columbia, down Columbia to Barr, up Barr to Main st., then across the Maumee brigde to the grove, where they will partake of a collation which is to be provided by the gratuitous contributions of the ladies of this city and vicinity.—By order of the committee of arrangements.

The committee of arrangements accept the many proposals offered by the ladies of our Town to furnish the table, on that occasion. All who feel disposed are requested to contribute to the dinner.

S. STOPHLET, Sec'y.

False bosoms are worn to hide dirty shirts.—Yet it is better to put on a clean shirt every day. So in morals, it is better to act always right, to show the world the whitest side of your character. The false bosoms, however, are universally worn.

From the Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1841.

Sub Treasury.—Deposite System.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury act. Mr. Clay, of Ky., had moved to amend the bill by inserting a section repealing the Deposite act of 1836, to which Mr. Calhoun proposed a substitute repealing the disabililities to which banks were subjected under the Deposite act, and which would now operate very inconveniently.

Mr. Berrien, of Ga., gave his reasons for preferring the State Bank system to leaving the public money under the sole control of the Executive, even for a short time. There was a possibility that, if we repealed the Sub-Treasury, no fiscal agent might be substituted for it. If the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky prevailed, we should, in that case be thrown back upon the law of 1789, which directs that the public money shall be kept by the Treasurer of the United States. If that amendment did not prevail the Deposite act of 1836 would come into operation. He should, therefore, simply vote for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, and, if no fiscal agent should be established by the end of the session, he would then propose so to modify the Deposite act of 1836 as to adapt it to the present state of things.

Mr. Calhoun also hoped that the Senate would not agree to leave the public money in a lawless condition. If the Sub-Treasury was to be repealed, and he saw that it certainly would be, the Deposit act of 1836 would be revived. He therefore wished the question on the true amendments to be stated and taken distinctly, so that the Executive might be advertised that in case no fiscal agency should be established, it was the intention to restore the deposite bank system.

Mr. Walker of Mississippi was, he said, in favor of the Sub-Treasury system, and he regretted that it was to be abandoned. He was opposed to the State bank system and voted against it.—The people of Mississippi were all opposed to it. There was then a vast bank party, and also a Sub-Treasury party equally strong—but there was no State bank party. He denounced the deposite system as the most corrupt and iniquitous that was ever devised by the wit, or rather the folly, of man. It had tumbled the State institutions into the dust before the Executive power. He would never vote for a revival of that system. Much would he prefer, in default of any other system, to suffer the public money to remain in the keeping of the Treasurer of the United States, in accordance with the law of 1789.

If I rightly understand the Message of President Tyler, said Mr. Walker, he is opposed to a Bank of the United States, and he admits that the people of the United States supported Gen. Jackson in his veto of the United States Bank.

But Mr. Tyler is in favor of a *fiscal agency*, which will perform the office of keeping, collecting, and disbursing the public money, without being liable to all the objections of a bank, and I gather from his remarks concerning the District bank, that he wishes to establish this fiscal agency in this city. Now, sir, I would cheerfully vote for this institution, said Mr. Walker, in preference to the State bank deposite system.

Mr. Walker went on to enumerate many objections to the deposite act of 1836. Under it the President would be compelled immediately to adopt some measures to select the banks and to obtain a knowledge of their situation, &c. The banks could not be judiciously selected in less than two months' time. The greatest scope for favoriteism, and for corruption would be allowed.

Finally, after some further discussion, both the amendment of Mr. Calhoun and that of Mr. Clay were rejected, leaving the bill in its original form.

Mr. Benton moved to amend the bill so as to prohibit the employment of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania as a depository under the deposite act, in case it should be resorted to.

Mr. Clay submitted whether it became the dignity of the Senate to make an exception of an individual bank; as well might we except all the broken banks in the country, instead of leaving it to the head of the Treasury Department.

Mr. Benton said there was great reason for excepting this particular bank. It was chartered by the United States, and still retains the name the United States Bank. It had formed a deliberate plot to break down the New York Banks—that was the heart at which its dagger was ever aimed. It had been the cause of the suspension of 1837, and was the cause of the more recent suspensions. Mr. Benton went on to mention many culpable and criminal acts of this bank the object of which was, he said, to give her the control of the currency, of the public deposites, and of the government.

Mr. Bayard had no doubt, he said, that the management of the bank had been highly culpable, but this was no reason why it should be specially excepted in the bill. It could be safely presumed that the Secretary of the Treasury would not employ such an institution any sooner than he would any other broken bank in the country. But there was a clause in the act of 1836 which prevented the Secretary from employing any bank that did not pay specie.

Mr. Woodbury explained the construction of the act. There was a provision in the act of 1836 which gave the Secretary of the Treasury discretionary power as to the deposites in case the law should be impracticable. In 1837, after the suspension, it was frequently necessary to deposite in non-specie paying banks, or not to deposite it at all.

The motion to amend was lost—20 to 28.

Several other amendments were offered and lost, when the bill was *ordered to be engrossed*,—yeas 30, nays 16.

In the House of Representatives, the standing Committees were announced. The following are the Chairmen of some of the leading committees:

Ways and Means—Willard Fillmore, of N. Y.
Foreign Affairs—Caleb Cushing, of Mass.
Indian Affairs--John Q. Adams, of Mass.
Military Affairs—Wm. C. Dawson of Ga.
Manufactures—Leverett Saltonstall, of Mass.
Naval Affairs—Henry A. Wise, of Va.
Militia—George M. Keim, of Penn.
Judiciary—Daniel D. Barnard, of N. Y.
District of Columbia—J. R. Underwood, of Ky.
Revolutionary Claims—Hiland Hall, of Vt.
Post Offices and Post Roads—George N. Briggs, of Mass.
Commerce—John P. Kennedy, of Md.
Public Lands—William Cost Johnson, of Md.
Elections—William Halsted, of N. J.
Claims—Joshua R. Giddings, of O.
Roads and Canals—Joseph Lawrence, of Penn.
Patents—Thomas B. Osborne, of Conn.

You will see that Mr. Adams is, for some reason or other, transferred from his committe on Manufactures to that on Indian Affairs.

Select Committee on Currency.--This Committee consists of Messrs. John Sergeant, John Q. Adams, John Pope, William Cost Johnson, W. C. Dawson, John B. Dawson, John M. Botts, Romulus M. Saunders, John M'Keon, R. Barnwell Rhett.

Abolition Rules.

Mr. Charles I. Ingersoll, who voted in the affirmative, yesterday, on the question of excepting the 21st Rule, moved a reconsideration of that vote. The motion was re-entered.

Mr. Ingersoll several times attempted to obtain the floor yesterday, while the subject was under consideration, but was unable to do so. What his views are I do not know, but he will undoubtedly make a beautiful speech on the subject.

The Senate evidently intend to keep the State Bank deposite system of 1836 in view, and, after the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, fall back upon it, if necessary. Some of the Senators, Messrs. Clay and Mangum, for instance, are confident that a bank or fiscal agent will be adopted before the adjournment of Congress, but others, who are equally determined to repeal the Sub-Treasury, have doubts whether that substitute will be so soon agreed upon.

JUNE 9.

Sub-Treasury Repealed.

The Bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury law was taken up and read a third time.

Mr. Woodbury spoke, at length against the repeal, making a very close argument, covering the whole ground.

Mr. Benton argued that the operations of the Sub-Treasury Act had been harmonious and beneficial, and so popular that no man or body of men had lifted their voices against it. It had injured no one, and no one had complained of it except politicians who sought to revenge themselves against their adversaries by its repeal, and speculators who hoped to profit by the spoils of the banking system. He urged the necessity of providing some substitute for the Sub-Treasury before it was repealed, and moved to recommit the bill with instructions to report it as a part of the bill establishing a bank or a fiscal agency, in order that the repeal and the substitute might go together. The motion was lost.

Mr. Wright, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. M'Roberts, and others spoke against the repeal. The debate was confined to the opposition, with the exception of some remarks from Mr. Talmadge.

It was the determination of the Whigs to sit out the question on the passage of the bill to-night. After a late and laborious sitting, the bill was *passed*—yeas 24, nays 18.

Mr. Clay gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce his land distribution bill.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN—EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Great Western, Captain Hosken, from Bristol May 27th, arrived at this port last evening, bringing us London papers of May 26th. Also Liverpool papers of the 26th.

They contain but little news, except the defeat of the British Ministry, May 19th, on the question of the Sugar duties. The vote stood—

Against Ministers,	317
For Ministers,	281
Majority against Ministers,	36

Notwithstanding this decisive vote, it was believed that Ministers intended to retain their places. A dissolution of Parliament was talked of, but does not appear to have been decided on. In the mean time, Sir Robert Peel had given notice that on Thursday, May 27th, he would move a resolution to the effect that her Majesty's Ministers do not possess the confidence of the House sufficiently to enable them to carry the measures which they deem essential to the good of the country, and that their continuance in office under these circumstances, is at variance with the spirit of the Constitution. The Liverpool Courier, we perceive, forebodes the rejection of this resolution.

Steamer President.—There is no information concerning the President, that is to be relied on. A fresh rumor was started in London on the 24th ultimo occasioned by advices from Lisbon to the 17th, announcing that the Portuguese ship Conde de Palma, bound from Rio Janeiro to Lisbon, saw a large steamer on the 22d of April, in lat. 29 1-2, lon. 40 1-2, stearing N. N. E. under sail, making no use of her steam power. It was at first conjectured that the said steamer might have been the President; but the conclusion was that it was the Dee, since arrived in England.

From the N. Y. Truth Teller.

SUMMARY OF IRISH NEWS.

NENAGH LEAD MINES.—The lead mines at Nenagh, the property of Mr. Maguire, are at present producing a clear profit of twenty six per cent.

In future four fairs will be held yearly in the town of Drumconda.

A post officer for the Donoughmore district has been established at the Four Mile House, on the Belfast road.

A locomotive steam-engine, of Irish manufacture has been started on the Dublin and Kingston rail way.

Father Mathew has contributed £31 towards the relief of the poor of Ethboy.

Last Friday evening a Captain Bolton and a Mr. Charles Jackson were arrested at Clontarf, when 'on the ground' for the purpose of fighting a duel. They were both bound over.

The congregated trades of Limerick have presented Mr. Thomas Reynolds with the freedom of their respective guilds.

A new claimant for the authorship of the celebrated lines on the death of Sir John Moore has appeared, in the Person of A. Macintosh, a school-master at present living in the neighborhood of Edinburgh.

The family vault at Sherlockstown was broken into and a leaden coffiin stolen. The friends of the deceased Mr. Sherlock have procured a second coffin in which the remains are now deposited.

The French Chambers have passed a law, to the effect that an artist; on selling his work, does not therefore, sell his right to re-produce that work by engraving, lithography; or other means.

Three English capitalist are about to advance the funds requsite for a rail way from Doublin to Holycross.

The Right Rev. Dr. Kinsella is about to communicate with his clergy on the proriety of doing all in their power to further the movement in favor of Irish manufacture.

Temperance in the North.—The following is a return of the number enrolled in the North by the Very Rev. T. Mathew: Corrickmacross, 80,000; Monaghan 40,000 Kilbeggan 80,000, Turbotstown, 70,000; Trim 60,000, Athboy (while changing horses,) 2,000;—Total 332,000. —[Belfast Vindicator.

France and Ireland.—To separate Ireland from England, and to assist the Irish in maintaing themselves as an independent nation, would be the only rational or practible policy of France with respect to Ireland, since it could only be by conquering England, and retain her firmly as a French province, which would be impossible, that France could ever hope to keep Ireland in a similar condition and Ireland. If France attemted to keep her as a province, would both prefer to belong to England rather to than France, and would be able, by calling the English to expel the French. The alleged political necessity of Irelands being either a French or an English province, which one is often sickened at seeing in print, and disgusted at hearing it in conversation, is consequently no more than the greatest error that ever was scribbled, or the greatest lie that ever was told. This is sufficiently confirmed by Napoleon's statement at St. Helena, when on being asked by Mr. O'Meara, how he would have acted had he invaded and conquered England as first Consul! he replied, that he had no intention of attempting to annex England to France. 'I could not,' said he 'unite two nations so dissimilar; but,' he added; 'I would have separated Ireland from England, the former of which I would have made an independent republic'—So much for the Tory bugbear of the necessity of Ireland's continuing to submit to Tory oppression and English misrule, she should become a province of France! As if France could not act towards Ireland as she did towards America—as if there could be but one Lafayette to assist another Washington in dealing with the army of another Cornwallis!—*Green Book.*

It is reported that the State Bank of Michigan is in ruins and some of the officers badly injured. The cause is said to have originated in some outrage recently practiced by the Bank on the community, in the transaction of its business, upon notice of which the mob turned out and felled the Banking house to the ground. The account of the outrage appears to be taken from a Buffalo paper.—No Detroit papers have been received since the transaction, to confirm or deny the report.

Candidates in the adjoining counties wanting tickets, are requested to order them as soon as practicable. It is frequently the case that this matter is left until the very eve of the election, and then all want their tickets at once. It is decidedly better for candidates to have them in time for distribution, & far more convenient for the printer.

We have commenced collecting this week and shall continue until every person has been called upon or his bill sent. We hope [illegible] will be prepared, as we desire the proceeds of each year's business to pay the contingent expenses at the close of the volume.

"Dick, wh[illegible] do you call [illegible]
"Why, sheer[illegible] hog for [illegible] sheer nonsense!"
"Compariso[illegible] [illegible] wool."
said when they [illegible] odious," as the baboon [illegible] him he looked like a dandy.

PLAN OF A BANK AND FISCAL AGENT.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting to the Senate, in compliance with a resolution of that body, a plan of a Bank and Fiscal Agent.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 12, 1841.

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

SIR: In obedience to the directions of the Senate, contained in their resolution of the 7th inst., the Secretary of Treasury has prepared, and herewith submits, a plan of a Bank and Fiscal Agent.

In the general plan and frame of said institution, he has endeavored to free it from the constitutional objections which have been urged against those heretofore created by Congress, and, as far as practicable, without impairing its usefulness, to guard it in its details against the abuses to which such institutions are liable. And he now respectfully submits it to the Senate, with the hope that, in the process of consideration and enactment, it may become, what he did not presume to promise, but which he earnestly desires to see in the possession of the nation, a Bank and Fiscal Agent, free from constitutional objections, and adapted to the wants of the country and convenience of the Government.

It is proposed to incorporate a Bank in the District of Columbia, by the name of the Fiscal Bank of the United States, having a capital of thirty millions of dollars, with power to establish branches or offices of discount and deposite in the several States, with the assent of the States; that the Government subscribe one-fifth part of the capital; and on the supposition that it is the purpose of Congress hereafter to direct that the fourth instalment, appropriated by the deposite act of June 23, 1836, shall be paid into the treasuries of the several States, it is also proposed that a subscription to that amount be made in the name of the United States, for the use of the States respectively; the stock to be assigned to, and become the property of such States as shall accept the same, in the manner and in the proportions, and subject to all the conditions, provided and imposed by that act.

And for the amount of the six millions to be subscribed by the United States on their own account, and also for the amount to be subscribed for the use of the several States, it is proposed that a stock be created, bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government at any time after fifteen years.

In case Congress should not see fit to make such a provision as is proposed for paying the States the fourth instalment under the deposite act, it may be well worth while to consider whether the States might not be permitted to take the stock of the Bank according to their respective amount of population, to the extent of ten millions in all, issuing therefor stock of their own, bearing such interest, and reimbursable at such periods, as might be prescribed; the dividends on the shares thus held by the States, respectively, to be applied, in the first place, to the payment of the interest on their stocks; with a further provision, if thought necessary, that, in case the proceeds of the Public Lands should be applied to the reimbursement of the principal of their debts, or stocks, created or issued for the purposes aforesaid.

In the opinion of the Secretary, it is desirable that the States should be permitted to take an interest in one of the foregoing modes, or some other mode, in the new institution; but if Congress should think otherwise, then it is recommended that the Government of the United States subscribe for ten millions of stock, leaving twenty to be subscribed by individuals.

It is proposed that the affairs of the Bank be managed by seven directors, two of them to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and five to be elected by the stockholders, at their annual meeting. A president to be elected by the directors, out of their own body.

That the branches be managed by not more than seven nor less than five directors; two of them to be appointed by the States in which the branches may be situated, if such State be a stockholder, and the rest to be appointed by the directors of the Bank.

It is proposed that the Bank be the fiscal agent of the Government; that the public moneys be deposited in it; and, when there, that they be deemed and taken to be in the Treasury of the United States; and that the deposites be not removed except by law; and that the notes of the said bank be receivable in the payment of public dues, and that payments made by the Treasurer of the United States may be made by checks on said Bank.

That the said Bank receive the funds of the United States; that it transmit them form one part of the Union to another, and distribute them for the payment of public creditors, and perform the duty of pension agent free of charge.

The ordinary powers and privileges of banking institutions being conferred upon it, and the ordinary liabilities and duties imposed imposed in order to prevent over-banking, excessive issues, fluctuations in the price of stock, and consequent speculations therein, and to secure the bill-holders and other creditors of the Bank from danger of loss, it is proposed—

To limit the dividends to six per cent. per annum; but if they fall short in any year, the deficiency, with intesest thereon, to be afterwards made good; and when a surplus accumulates exceeding two millions, the excess to be passed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.

That the amount of debts which it may at any time owe shall not exceed twenty millions over and above its deposites. That the debts at any time due to the bank shall not exceed the amount of its capital and seventy-five per cent. thereon; and that, when the amount of its bills in circulation shall exceed three times the amount of specie in its vaults, no new loan shall be made.

That it shall not deal in any thing but coin, bullion, promissory notes, and inland bills of exchange.

That it shall take no more than six per cent. upon loans.

That it shall discount no promissory note, and purchase no bills of exchange which has more than one hundred and eighty days to run, or make any loan for a longer time.

That no debt shall be renewed.

That it shall not at any time loan the United States more than three millions of dollars, nor any State more than $100,000, nor either for a longer time than one hundred and eighty days, unless authorized by law.

That it shall cantract no debt for a longer time than one year.

That it shall issue no notes of a less denomination than ten dollars.

That the officers of the institution shall not be permitted to borrow money from, or contract any debt therein, in any manner whatever; a note or bill of which such officer is maker, drawer, endorser, or acceptor, is forbidden to be discounted. The directors of the branches not to be considered officers within the meaning of this provision.

To prevent or expose any fraud or indirection in the management of the institution, to prevent, also, large and improper loans to individuals, to the injury of the stockholders and the public, and to prevent, likewise, false imputations when such irregularities do not exist, it is proposed that the books of the institution, including the accounts of all individuals therein, be at all times open to the inspection of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to a committee of either House of Congress, to each of the directors of the Bank, and to a committee of the stockholders, with power to make public whatever they think fit.

It is proposed to provide that the branches shall not issue notes or bills adapted to or intended for circulation, but may sell drafts not less in amount than fifty dollars, for the purpose of transmission of exchange.

That the Bank shall not suspend specie payment; that it shall not pay out anything but coin or bullion, or its own notes. That its existence as a corporation continue for twenty years, but that it be allowed to use its corporate name for two years longer in settling up its affairs.

That no other bank be established by Congress during the existence of the charter.

And providing it shall not be deemed an infringement of the privileges granted by the charter, if Congress shall order the said corporation to place offices of discount and deposite wherever the same may be necessary for the collection, safe-keeping and disbursement of the public revenue.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. EWING,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1841

Dear Sir:—

We have had a splendid debate to-day in the Senate upon the subject of the correspondence of the Secretary of State and Mr. Fox, in which Mr. Fox demands and Mr. Webster says the Government will yield up Mr. McLeod.

The controversy was commenced yesterday by Mr. Buchannan of Pa., who charges Mr. Webster with having mistook the law of nations, and disgraced our country by submitting to an insulting and arrogant demand of the British Minister. Mr. Choate of Massachusetts, the successor of Mr. Webster in the Senate, took the floor in defence of Daniel the "God-like," just as I entered the Senate Chamber this morning, and I remained in the lobby until he was through; he is a good speaker, and although I was clearly of opinion, before I went in, that Webster was wrong, and that his partiality for England was so great that he had, in their cause, most unfortunately compromitted the American character, yet, notwithstanding all this, I do confess that at the close of the Massachusetts' Senator's speech I thought that there might still be some doubts, and at least that he had in the best possible manner excused Daniel. But after he had taken his seat Mr. Calhoun of South Carolina took the floor, and after speaking about half an hour in the most lucid and powerful manner; he perfectly demolished the Senator from Massachusetts, and perfectly annihilated his speech there was not a tatter of it left to flutter in the breeze.

Mr. Huntington followed, at which time I left the Senate. I saw Mr. Wright, Mr. Miller, Mr. Benton, and others taking notes of the speeches addressed, and I expect the debate will be continued, and Daniel must prepare to pass through the fiery furnace.

There is a violent discussion in the House on the propriety of receiving *abolition petitions*. Mr. Wise took the floor this morning and spoke about two hours, when he was taken with fits of fainting, and was carried out of the House and the subject laid over until to morrow, in order to give him a chance to conclude; report says he is better this evening and will conclude to-morrow. It is expected he will skin some of the Whigs severely, and I should not be surprised if there was a shelling off of many of the southern Whigs before the end of this session. It is hard for those who steal into power to sustain themselves there. If so, Whiggery is gone forever.

We have now been in session two weeks, and the House is not yet fully organized.—Such is Whig reform—the people will see it. My health is good but it is so warm and dry here at this time that we are almost suffocated with the heat and dust. When we will adjourn I cannot pretend to guess, but the sooner the better, for I am sure no good can or will result from this more than useless session. Write to me and consider as ever

Yours, truly,

K

The Mecnanics' Report, which is in type, is unavoidably postponed until next week.

EXTRAORDINARY CAT.—A cat of extraordinary intelligence says a writer in Bently, was lately seen feeding a kitten starch, to make it stand upright! This reminds us of a house-maid, who drank a pint of yeast to make her rise early in the morning.

The time was when industry was fashionable and none were ashamed to practice it. But the the times are changed—fashion rule the world, and labor has gone out of fashion with those who can live without it.

A lad recently at school in New Haven, from Newport was asked by his tutor how many Gods there were! The lad replied, "I do not know sir, how many you have in Connecticut, but we have none in Rhode Island!"

In securing a competency, and in the accumulation of wealth, more is ordinarily dependent on economy than on earning. And in this business, much, very much, depends upon the ladies. It is impossible for those men to get ahead, whose wives have the faculty to shovel out of the window faster than their husbands can bring in at the door. According to "Poor Richard," that man is sure to grow rich whose daily earnings exceed his daily expenditures.—A different order of things is sure to result in poverty. "The way to wealth is as plain as the way to market."

If ever there was a scoundrel, a fiend in human shape, we believe the mate of the ship, Wm. Brown, of Philadelphia which vessel was lost in the ice, is the blackest of the black, and the most unfeeling of the heartless. The cold blooded depravity exhibited in his letter to the consignee, and probable owner of the ship in Philadelphia, is enough to sicken the human heart that such a horrid monster should ever have existed in human shape. He pretends that it was necessary to sacrifice a part of the persons in the boat for the preservation of the remainder. If such was the case, why did not he jump overboard himself, instead of throwing over those that had less phisical power than he had! and then chopping off the hands of the poor wretches who clung to the boat after having been plunged into sea by this inhuman monster for the alleged purpose of saving his own carcass, which if this be a fair specimen of his morality and principle, should have long since graced, or disgraced, the gallows. We trust that if the villian ever ventures to show himself again in this country, that the even hand of Justice will be laid upon him forthwith. As he is already by his own confession, a murderer of several helpless fellow beings, men, women, and children, we hope he will suffer the penalties of the worst kind of death which the law can inflict upon him.—*Boston Transcript.*

EXTRAORDINARY.—The Cutter Fanny, when on her passage from Port Macquarrie to Sidney last trip, had a severe encounter with a tiger shark, who laid hold of her mizen boom, and held on for some time with his teeth until he was frightened off by some of the men attacing him. Part of his teeth may yet be seen in the boon by any person desirous of ins pecting it—*Sidney paper.*

A GOOD ONE.—The following which we find in the Boston Merchantile Journal, in A. No. 1.

"A farmer's boy was told to give the cows some cabbages, and to give the cow that yielded the most milk, the largest share. He literally obeyed the order, and laid the largest share before the *pump.*"

NEWSPAPERS.—The intellectual spring into which every body dips his bucket, while few thank the fountain for its supply.

SCARLET FEVER [illegible] king fearful rava[illegible] Ohio. The Jeffe[illegible] dren belonging [illegible] Dilabauch of th[illegible] grave, on Sunday the 9th ult. all having died within a few hours of each other, of this disease.

A WARNIG FROM THE GALLOWS.—At Wilmington (N. C.) last week, a young man named Madison Johnson was hung for the murder of Henry Beasly, when Brought under the gallows he addressed people for nearly an hour, in an unfaltering and audible voice—warning them and especially the young, against the evil practices of gambling, intemperance and night carousals, to which he attributed his ignominious and untimely death. The act for which he suffered had been committed under the influence of liquor and passion.

THE GREAT FINANCIERIN TROUBLE.—The Philadelphia Ledger of June the 9th says,—"The President, Directors, and company of the Bank of the United States yesterday entered a suit in the District Court against the late President, Nickolas biddle, Esq. There is no mistake about this matter. The attorneys engaged are William Rawle, Thomas J. Wharton, and Ferdinand W. Hubbell, Esquires. It is said that Cadwallader, Esq., the Regular Solicitor of the Bank, declined participating in the action."—*N. Y. Jour Com.*

To be deprived of the person we love is a happiness in comparison with living with one we hate.

There is no greater difference between the living and the dead, than between a wise man and a blockhead.—*Aristotle*

A THAW.—The New York Legsilature have *disolved* the icy bonds which united David Frost to his wife Eveline Frost.

"Turn about is fair play." In a recent number of a western paper we find the following:—The *gentlemen* who borrowed our umberella, will please have the kindness not to return it, as we have *hooked* one equally as good.

MARRIED—In Adams township, on the 17th inst. by J. H. M'Maken. Esq. Mr. ADAM LOVEALL to Miss HARRIET BROWN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THERE will be a sale of the personal property of the estate of the late Jason Hatch at his late residence in Perry Township, Allen County, on Saturday the 15th day of July at 10 o'clock: consisting of farming utensils; stock; carpenters tools; household furniture; a stack of timber, some wheat, and a large quantity of

TOBACCO

IN THE LEAF,

to be sold in lots, from 25 to 100 lbs. each. The tobacco is of an excellent quality and in fine order.—Six months credit will be given on all sums over six dollars, and three months credit on all over two dollars, with good security,

ASA MILLER
Administrator.

Perry June 26 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Topley Grant, to be, appear, and prove the same at the next term of the Huntington Probate Court, as said estate must be settled. By order of the court,

J. BUCHANAN, Adm'r.

Huntington, May 21, 1841. 3w-1c

In the De Kalb Circuit court.
Thomas J. Freeman
vs
Jason E. Jones,

Bill in Chancery, for specific performance, and to obtain a decree for the North East qr. of the South East qr. of sec. 17, in Township 34 North of range 13 East.

BE it remembered that on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1841, being the 2nd judicial day of the May term of said Court, the above named complainant, by Thomas Johnson, his solicitor, appeared in open court, and it appearing from the officers return to the writ of subpoena, issued in this behalf, that the said defendant, Jason G. Jones was not found; on motion of said complainant it was ordered by the Court that the said defendent be notified of the pendency of this bill by publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a public newspaper of general circulation, for three weeks successively, sixty days before the next term of said court. The said defendant is therefore hereby notified of the pendency of this bill, and that unless he appear to the same and plead answer or demur thereto, on or before the first day of the next term of said court, the said bill will be taken as confessed against him, and a decree rendered thereon accordingly. Attest,

JOHN F. COBURN, Clk.

June 18, 1841. 3w-1c

LETTERS of administrations have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Jacon Hatch, late of Allen county dec'd. All those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to me, and all those having demands against the same will file them in the office of the the Clerk of said county, duly authenticated for settlement. The estate is supposed to be insolvent.

ASA MILLER.

June 25, 1841. 1c

1841.

SMITH & HAZARD,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Dealers in Salt, Lumber, Produce, Iron, Nails, glass, &c,

And agents for the

AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

LINES.

Troy & Michigan, Troy & Erie, Merchants Transportation, Detroit, Clinton, &c.

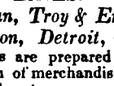
The subscribers are prepared to contract for the transportation of merchandise or produce at the lowest possible rates:—

They pledge themselves that all property entrusted to their care shall be forwarded without delay, and at all times to devote themselves strictly to the interests of those who may favor them with business.

They will sell salt in any quantity, at Buffalo price, adding transportation.

SMITH & HAZARD.

Maumee City, March 27, 1841.

1841.  1841.

AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Merchandise and passenger transported with despatch.

Steam-barges on the Hudson River, and and first class boats on the Erie canal.

STEAM BOATS AND VESSELS

on the Lakes.

apply to

P. Grandin, C. P. Kellogg, } 104, *Broad street, New York.*
H. Niles, & Co, *Albany,*
H. Wright, & Co. *Rochester,*
P. L. Parsons, & Co. *Buffalo.*

The above line possesses unsurpassed facilities for the safe and rapid transportation of merchandise of produce to or from any point on the lakes. The proprietors pledge themselves that all property entrusted to them shall be forwaded without delay, and on the most reasonable terms.

Any damage that may occur to property while in their charge, (and for which the line is properly responsible) shall be adjusted promptly and liberally.

For freight and passage apply to

SMITH & HAZARD, *Agents.*

Maumee City. March 27, 1841.

Dyeing Business.

J. PAPIN respectfully informs the public of Fort Wayne and vicinity, that he is ready to attend to dyeing cloths, wools, silks, cotton and furs.

Dyeing and cleansing of dresses, coats pantaloons, cloaks, Pelisses, &c.

Furs dressed and colored, and Fur caps made.

Inquire at the one story frame house opposite the market-house.

Ft. Wayne, June 12, 1841. 38p

[illegible] ry, in the DeKalb Circuit Court, [illegible] performance, and to obtain a de[illegible] West half of the North West qr. [illegible] of sec. 28 in township 34 north of range 12 East.

BE it remembered that on the 11th day of May A. D., 1841, being the second judicial day of the May term of said court, the above named complainant, by Thomas Johnson, his solicitor, in open court, and it appearing from the officer's return to the writ of subpoena issued in this behalf, that the said defendant, Alson Scranton was not found; on motion of the said complainant it was ordered by the court that the said defendant be notified of the pendency of said bill in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a newspaper of general circulation, for three weeks successively sixty days before the first day of the next term of said court. The said defendant is therefore hereby notified of the pendency of said bill, and that unless he appear to the same, on or before the first day of the next term of said Court and plead answer or demur thereto, the said bill will be taken as confessed against him and a decree rendered thereon accordingly. Attest,

J. F. COBURN, Cl'k.

June 18, 1841. 3w-1c

State of Indiana, Wabash county.
Wabash county Probate court, May term, 1841.
Nancy Wiley and Thomas Wiley, administrators of the estate of Samuel Wiley, dec'd.
vs
The heirs of the said Samuel Wiley, dec'd.
Application for the sale of real estate.

THE said Nancy Wiley and Thomas Wiley having filed their memorial suggesting the insufficiency of the personal estate of the deceased to pay his debts, and praying an order of this court for the sale of real estate, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that William P. Wiley is a non resident of the state of Indiana, it is therefore ordered that notice of the pendency of the said memorial be given by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks in succession, in the Fort Wayne Sentinel a weekly newspaper, published in Fort Wayne, in the county of Allen and state aforesaid, sixt, days prior to the first day of the next term of said court, that the said William P. Wiley may be warned to appear in this court at the August term thereof, 1841, to be holden at the Court house in Wabash, in the said county of Wabash, on the second Monday of August, to shew cause if any they can why the said real estate should not be sold and made assets for the discharge of said debts. By the Court.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the adopted seal of said court, at Wabash, June 3d, 1841.

W. STEELE, Cl'k.

June 26, 1841. 1c

In the Allen Circuit Court, October Term, 1841.
Samuel Hanna
vs
Jane E. Timmerman, Mary, Elizabeth, and Martha Timmerman, widow and heirs at law of John Timmerman, dec'd, and Lewis L. Thompson.

In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 25th day of June, 1841, the above named complainant, by his solicitors, filed in the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court his bill in chancery against said defendants, and it appearing to the satisfaction of said Clerk upon the affidavit of a disinterested person, that said defendants Jane E. Mary, Elizabeth, and Martha Timmerman are non residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore given to the said defendants that unless they plead answer or demur to said bill of complaint on or before the calling of said cause at the next term of said court, to be held at the Court House in Fort Wayne on Monday, the 4th day of October next, said bill will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon accordingly.

P. G. JONES, Cl'k, by W. LYTLE. D. C.

June 29, 1841, 1c
Colerick & Coombs, sol'cts.

In the Allen Circuit Court, October term, 1841.
Joshua Housman
vs
Henry Correlle and Margaretta Correlle his wife Andrew Weisback and Margaretta Weisback his wife.

In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 25th day of June, 1841, the above named complainant, by his solicitor, filed in the Allen Circuit Court, his bill in chancery against said defendants, and it appearing, to the satisfaction of said Clerk upon the affidavit of a disinterested person that said defendants, Henry Corelle and Margaretta his wife, Andnu Weisback and Margaretta his wife are not residents of the state of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said defendants that unless they plead answer or demur to said bill of complaint on or before the calling of said cause at the next term of said Court to be held at the Court House in the city of Fort Wayne on Monday, the 4th day of October next, said bill will be taken as confessed and a decree rendered thereon accordingly.

P. G. JONES Clk, by W. LYTLE, D. C.

June 29, 1841. 1c

State of Indiana Whitley Circuit Court.
Elijah Scott,
vs
John Pennington and Otto M. Webb.
In Chancery.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said defendant John Pennington, a non resident of said State, that the complainant Elijah Scott has filed in the Whitley Circuit Court of said State of Indiana, his bill in chancery therein setting forth among other things that the said defendant John Pennington was on the 4th day of Nov. 1839, the owner in fee simple of the South West quarter of the North west quarter of Section 13 in Township 31 N of R 8 East containing 40 acres of land lying in Whitley County in said State—that on said 4th day of Nov. 1839, said defendant sold said land to said complainant & defendant Otto M. Webb for $60 and executed and delivered to them his agreement in writing of that date, binding himself thereby to execute and deliver to said complainant and said Webb a deed in fee simple for said laud on or before the 1st day of May 1840; that 30 dollars of the purchase money was paid in hand and the residue was to be paid on or before said first day of May 1840; that after said purchase said Otto M. Webb sold his entire interest in said land to said complainant; that said complainant on the day of 1840 and before the filing of said Bill, fully paid the residue of said purchase money due said Pennington, according to the terms of said sale; and praying that said Pennington may be decreed to make, execute and deliver to the complainant a good and sufficient deed in fee simple for said 40 acre tract of land and that a commissioner be appointed for that purpose; or that such other or further relief may be granted him in the premises as said Court may seem meet and proper.

The said defendant John Pennington is therefore notified to appear in said Court on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the house of Daniel E. Long in the town of Columbia in said Whitley County, and plead, answer or dumur to said Bill of Complaint or the same will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon accordingly.

ELIJAH SCOTT,
By Ewing & Brackenridge his Sol's.

June 10 1841. 51c

Noble County Probate Court, Aug. Term 1841.
Wm. H. Burroughs, Adm'r. of the estate of William Ashley, late of Portage County Ohio.
vs
The Heirs of William Ashley.

NOTICE is hereby given to the unknown heirs of William Ashley, dec'd. that an application will be made at the next August Term of said court for an order for the sale of the real estate of the said deceased to make assets in the hands of the administrator for the payment of the debts of the deceased.

WM. H. BURROUGHS.

June 10 1841. 52p

Eddycation are Riz!

A SCHOOL teacher is wanted in District No. 9, of Allen County, Indiana. A lady would be prefered. Enquire of F. D. Lasselle, Jr. or Hiram Philley.

June 19 1841, 52c

THE RECORDER'S OFFICE is removed to the brick dwelling of R. E. Fleming, north side of the Canal.

June 19, 1841.

Notice to the Owners of Wabash & Erie Canal Lands.

OWNERS of Wabash and Erie Canal Lands who may have failed heretofore to make the annual payment of interest at the time required by law, and who are therefore subject to a penalty of *one hundred per cent*, on the amount of said interest, have now the privilege under a law of the late session of the Legislature, of bringing up the back interest and receiving a full credit therefor on the books, by the payment of the amount of said interest and *ten per cent* penalty thereon, together with interest upon the amount of said interest & penalty, from the time it became due. But the relief granted by this law extends ONLY to the FIRST OF AUGUST NEXT—if the payment be not made by that time, the forfeiture of 100 per cent will be exacted. The paper of the State Bank of Indiana, and othes paper which is bankable at the branches of said bank will be received.

The business will be attended to at the Land Office at Peru, until the first of August.

J. L. WILLIAMS, Com. W. & E. C. L.

Canal Land Office, Peru, Ia. May 28th, 1841.

Prices Current

Of the City of Fort Wayne, corrected weekly for the Sentinel by P. H. OLIVER.

Flour, per Bbl.	$3,50	Hay per ton,	8,00
Wheat, per Bus.	50	Beef, pr 100 lbs.	3,00
Corn in the ear,	31	Whisky pr Gall.	25 a 28
" shelled,	37	Molasses, maple	62
" meal,	37	Honey, strained,	75
Oats,	25	Sugar, map. pr lb	8
Barley,	50	Butter, retail "	10
Rye,	40	Tallow, tried, "	10
Beans,	75	Beeswax,	15
Peas,	62	Lard, "	7
Potatoes,	31	Pork, bulk, "	5
Dried Apples,	1,25	" Pickled, "	10
Green "	75	Hams, cured,	8
Peaches Dried,	2,00	Shoulders, "	6
Cranberries,	1,00	Sides, "	7
Clover Seed,	5,00	Cheese,	8
Timothy and Herd	2,00	Eggs pr doz.	8

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

There will be a Democratic Convention held at the "Union Mills," on Saturday the 3d day of July, for the purpose of nominating some suitable person to represent the counties of LaGrange, Noble, Steuben, and DeKalb, in the State Senate. Each township in said counties is requested to send two legates to said Convention.

MAY DEMOCRATS.

June 5, 1841.

W. S. GARRISON,

DENTIST,

AT THE AMERICAN HOUSE.

Will remain until the 20th, persons who have engaged work please call immediately.

June 12 1841.

Wheels and Reels

MANUFACTURED and for sale at J. & J. M. Miller's Shop, one door east of the Bank. Also, VARNISH, of an excellent quality for sale.

June 5, 1841.

SHERIFF'S SALE—By virtue of two executions issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court and to me directed, against the goods and chattles lands and tenements of William L. Moon, I have levied on fractional lots in Taber and Hamiltons addition No 29 and 30, also 278 and 279 in Hanna's addition, as also the S. W. quarter of North West quarter in section ten in township 29 North of Range 13 East all in Allen County Ia. I will offer the Rents and profits for seven years to come, at the Court House door in the city of Fort Wayne, on Monday the 5th day of July 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, and should the same fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and cost and accruing cost, then in that case I will offer the fee simple as the above property, to the highest bidder for cash, according to law. Sale to commence at one o'clock

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff.

June 18th 1841.

THE undersigned will sell at private sale, all the GRASS now growing on the farm of the late Col. Coles, dec'd, being near 130 Acres. The crop of grass will be sold by the acre or in any quantity suit the purchaser. Persons making the purchase will be required to keep the fences up during the time of cutting and securing the hay.

MARGARET COLES.

June 7th 1841. 51c

In the Adams Circuit Court, April Term, A. D. 1841

STATE OF INDIANA, *Adams County*, SS.

Henry Good,
vs
Margaret Yates and Minerva Jane Yates, } Bill in Chancery.

NOW Comes the complainant by his solicitor, and files in open court the affidavit of William Elzey Esq. by which it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants are non residents of the State of Iddiana. It is therefore ordered by the court that notice of the filing and pending of this bill of complaint be given to the said defendants by publishing three weeks successively in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a weekly newspaper published in the City of Fort Wayne in the county of Allen, in the State of Indiana,—(there being no newspaper printed in this county and that being the nearest thereto) for at least sixty days prior to the first day of the next term of this court, notifying the said defendants that unless they appear on or before the first day of the next term of the court and plead answer or demur to said complainant's bill of complaint, the same will be taken as confessed by them and decreed accordingly,

SAMUEL L. RUGG, Clerk.

June 18 1841,

HENRY COOPER,

Attorney at Law.

Office on Berry Street nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

June 19 1841, 52c

SHERIFFS SALE.—By virtue of an alias vendition exponas issued out of the Clerks office of the Allen Circuit Court, and to me directed against the goods chattles lands and tenements of Henry Work and Marshal S. Wines as bail. I have levied on the South East part of Section No. 7 in Township 30 of Range 13 East containing 82 acres. I ha e taken it as the property of said Wines, and will offer the rents and profits for seven years to come, on Monday 5th day of July 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock at the Court House door, in the town of Fort Wayne Indiana, and if it shall fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and cost, then in that case I will sell the fee-simple of said land to satisfy an execution in favor of William Hofferman. Sale at one o'clock.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff

Fort Wayne June 12 1841. 51c.

SHERIFF Sale.—By virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerks office of the Allen Circuit Court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattles, Lands and tenements, of John Jamieson, Andrew Dykes and Lewis G. Thompson, as bail; I have levied on the South half South East fractional section 10 Townsnip 3 Range 12 containing seventy acrês, sixty four hundredths of an acre all in Allen County, Ia I will offer the rents and profits for seven years to come, at the Court House door, in the City of Fort Wayne on Monday the 5th day of July 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day; and if it should fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and cost, then in that case I will offer the above land for sale for cash.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff

Fort Wayne, June 12 1841. 51c.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those who are indebted to the estate of the late Michael Sheridan, that payment must be made immediately or the accounts and notes will be placed in the hands of an officer fer prosecution, and those who have demands against said estate are notified to present them duly authenticated for payment.

JOHN McINTOSH
OCHMIG BIRD.

Fort Wayne, June 12 1841. 51c.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeit or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus*

OHIO.	
Commercial bank*	Cincinati,
Franklin Bank	
Lafayette Bank*	
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	
Bank of Cleveland*	Cleveland
Bank of Massilon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville	Circleville
H. Lawrence Cashr.	
Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Bank of Xenia*	Xeni
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton
Bank of Chilicothe	Chilicothe
Do do payable at Farms & Mechanics bk Phil	
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Parnsville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mountpleasant
Belmont bk. of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Columbiana bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
Commercial bk of Lake Erie*	Ceveland
Commercial bank of Sciota	Prtsmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Farmers and mechanics bk*	Steubenville
Franklin bk of Columbus*	Columbus
Lancaster Ohio bank.	Lancaster
Muskingum bank	Putman
Urbana banking Co*	Urbana
West ern Reserve bk*	Warren
KENTUCKY.	
Bank of Louisville*	Louisville
Do do payable in	Philad,
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
Do do branch	Hopkinsonville
Do do branch	Bowling Green
Do do branch	Greensburg
Do do branch	Danville
Do do branch	Lexington
Do do branch	Frankfort
Do do branch	Maysville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
Do do branch	Richmond
Do do branch	Paris
Do do branch	Covington
Do do branch*	Louisville
ILLINOIS.	
Bank of Illinois*	Shawnetown
Do do branch	Lawrenceville
Do do branc	Alton
Do do brachh	Jacksonville
Do do branch	Pekin
State bank of Illinois†	Springfield
Do do branch	Galena
Do do branch	Chicago
Do do branch	Quincey
Do do branch	Jacksonvil'e
Do do branch	Alton
Do do branch	Vandalia
Do do branch	Mount Carmel
Do do branch	Belville
Do do branch	Danville
MISSOURI.	
Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis.	

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

30,000 Feet assorted Lumber for sale, for which will be taken in payment good individual notes. Apply to

B. B EVENS.

Fort Wayne April 24th 1841.

Saddles, Cheap For Cash.

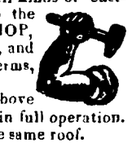
THE subscriber would inform the public that he has on hand at his residence in Ewing's Addition, a good assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, Collars, Saddle Baggs, Valeices, &c., which he will sell cheap for cash.

All persons indebted will please call and settle immediately; if they do not they will find their notes and accounts left in the hands of a magistrate for collection.

A. S. JOHNS.

May 15th 1841. 46p

CASTINGS



THE subscriber takes this method of inform the public that he has in operation at Huntington, Ia., a FURNACE, by which he is enabled to furnish at short notice all kinds of castings. There is also attached to the Furnace a BLACKSMITH SHOP, where work is done at all times, and on the most accommodating terms, with neatnesa and despatch.

In connection with the above there is also a GRIST MILL, in full operation.

All of the above are under the same roof.

He has for sale at fair prices, PLOUGHS, of the following descriptions: Wood's Patent Cast Iron, No 1, and 3, and McCormick's Patent, wrought shear. Cash will be paid for old Castings, or received in pay for new.

W. G. JOHNSON.

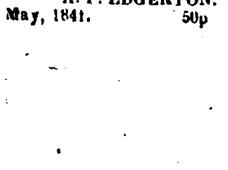
N. B. The above property is in the town of Huntington, situated in the most fertile portion of the Wabash valley. The water power afforded by the Wabash is equal to, if it does not surpass any in the State. Persons wishing to make a safe investment would do well to take advantage of this opportunity, as the above property will be sold on reasonable terms.

May 22, 1841. 48c

John H. Waugh,

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,

One door west of Thompson & Jefferds Drug Store, Columbia Street.



BOOTS & SHOES constantly onhand of every description, or made to order on the most accommodating terms. He is prepared to furnish Ladies with any article they may want in the Shoe line, Mending done at short notice with neatness and despatch.

City of Fort Wayne April 14, 1841. 43tf

CALL AT THE

American House.

THE Subscribers have taken the new and splendid Hotel above named, situated on Calhoun Street, in the City of Fort Wayne, directly opposite the Court House, which they have fitted up in superior style. Their rooms are large, airy, and commodicus, with new and comfortable furniture. Their table will be furnished with the best the country affords, their bar with the choicest liquors; their stable with the best of hay, and grain, and experienced and attentive hostlers; their house with ever ready attendants, and the proprietors pledge themselves not to be out done in their attentions to the comfort and enjoyment of their guests, and finally, travellers, boarders, and all who want themselves and horses well taken care of, shall have it done at a reasonable price if they will give us a call.

LEWIS & EMBRY.

April 17, 1841. 50c

N. B. The **American House** was erected by our enterprising citizen, Colonel John Spencer, and for convenience, style of finish, and pleasantness of rooms, &c., &c., is not surpassed in the State. A house of this kind has been long needed in this place, and the occepants intend that nothing on their part shall be wanting to make it a retired and pleasant resting place for the traveller.

For Sale.

A STEAM ENGINE, 10 1-2 inch Cylinder, 44 inches stroke—three cylinder boilers, 24 inches in diamiter, and 18 feet long It can be seen at Hicksville, and will be delivered there or on the river, as the purchaser may desire.—Also Shafts, Cranks, &c., to complete order for a Sawmill. A long credit will be given for good paper.

A. P. EDGERTON.

Hicksville, 21st May, 1841. 50p

MAXIMS AND PRECEPTS FOR YOUNG FARMERS.

BY JAMES M. GRANETT.

I.—I regard all persons whose time and labor are wholly at your command, as beings for whose health comfort, and good conduct in this life, you will be held most fearfully responsible in the life to come.

II.—Never forget that both moral and bodily health depend on the same thing: that is, *temperance* in food, drink, and all sensual indulgences; and *temperance* in the use of means to get rich.

III.—To *wish well*, is not enough; you must also *do well*, or your benevolence, like faith without good works, will be dead and utterly worthless.

IV.—Ever bear in mind, that useful knowledge, and the proper application of it, are to the health of the soul, what wholesome food and appropriate exercise are to the health of the body.

V.—Value as you ought, the experience of others, and your own will cost you far less than without such aid; since to use theirs costs only an effort of memory, whereas the price paid for your own will often be the loss of your health, fortune, and charcter.

VI.—The more you strive to enrich your minds with every good thing which men and books can teach, the greater will be your power to gain wealth, honor, fame, and every rational enjoyment.

VII.—Trust not others to do for you, what you can readily and as well do for yourselves.

VIII.—The farmer who is ashamed of manual labor, will very soon find cause to be much more ashamed of himself.

IX.—If you ever make a business of your pleasures, they will most assuredly soon make an end of your business.

X.—Leave show to speadthrifts and fools, while *you and your families* consult only tasteful simplicity, comfort and usefulness, in all your arrangements and expenses.

XI.—love not money for its own sake; still less for the power it gives you to gratify selfish and sinful passion. But fail not to regard it as the most efficient means to accomplish all benevolent purposes. You will thus make it a blessing instead of a curse, both to yourselves and others.

XII.—True economy, consists not so much in *saving* money, as in *spending* it when made, *solely and judiciously* for purposes really useful. This annually increases your profits, instead of diminishing or keeping them st tionary.

XIII.—Avoid debt as you would a pestilence for it humbles, debases, and degrades a man in his own eyes subjects him to insults and persecu tions from others, but still worse, it is a perpetual temtation, however anxiously resisted, to fraud, fasehood and theft—nay, not unfrequently, to despair and self-murder.

XIV—To take advantage in a bargain, is *virtually* to take money out of another's pocket, who is not aware of it. Woldlings call it *"fair play,"* but all honest men call it *"cheating or swindling."*

XV.—The only just means of increasing wealth, are constant industry—true economy of time as well as money—well directed labor, and the regular application of a portion of our fair profits to increase our capital.

XVI.—Never expect your lands to give you *much*, if you give them *little*; nor to make you *rich* if you make them *poor*. Therefore, always manure them to the fullest extent of your means, and they will ever make you ample returns in rapidly increasing productions.

XVII.—Economy, not less than humanity, requires you to keep all your farming stock in thriving condition; for a working animal in good order will do much more work and eat less than a poor one; while the rest of your stock, *well kept*, will yield more of every thing, than double their number, if half starved as such animals often are.

XVIII.—To *"save at the spigot, and let out at the bung,"* will soon empty the biggest hogshead; so will economy in small matters, and waste in large ones, speedily squander the largest estate.

XIX.—In all your farming operations, never forget that *time*, like *money*, if once lost or misspent, is forever past recovery.

XX.—Constantly arrange beforehand, the daily work of your farms. Then none of your laborers need ever be idle in waiting to be told what he has to do.

XXI.—Provide a place for every thing, and misplace nothing.—No time will ever then be lost in searching for what you want.

XXII.—Keep double sets of such plantation implements as are most used, and most exposed to wear and tear. The whole cost of extra sets will be ample repaid by saving the whole time lost in waiting for repairs, where only single sets are kept.

XXIII.—Never resort to what is called *"make shifts,"* when it is possible to avoid it; for they encourage carelessness and sloth, of which they are almost always sure signs.

XXIV.—The very reverse of the lawyer's maxim—*"de minimis non curat Lex,"*—the law regards not the smallest matters—must be the farmers guide, or his largest concerns can never prosper as they might.

XXV.—To keep good gates and fences save much time and labor in preventing trespasses; much loss of crops from depredations; and best of all, it saves much wrangling and ill will among neighbors about mischievous stock.

XXVI.—If you would excel in your profession, the diligent culture of your mind is as indispensable as that of your fields.

XXVII.—Never commit the self hurtful folly of looking upon any of the honest trades, professions and callings, as inimical to your own; for there is a natural bond of interest and amity between *the whole*, which cannot possibly be preserved without the cordial co-operation of *all*.

XXVIII.—Encourage, both by precept and example, the true spirit of Husbandry; for it promotes harmony, good will, and social intercourse among all with whom you deal; It tends to elevate your own class to its proper rank; and above all it advances the welfare of your country, by promoting the most important of all her great interests.

XXIX.—Never flatter yourselves, as some silly people do, that you know all which can be known even of the most simple branch of your profession, or you will soon know much less than thousands of your more modest, less assuming brethern. But always act under the firm belief, that there is no ascertainable limit to our acquisitions in any art or science whatever, nor any difficulties which constant, diligent study cannot overcome. Your progress, then towards the highest attainable point in whichever you prefer, will be as sure as fate itself.—the accidents and vicissitudes of life may possibly interrupt you course; but *only persevere*, and you will finally conquer, with absolute certainty, all obstacles that are not insuperable.—*Albany Cult.*

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The following table presents a list of the several States in the Union, and the candidates they have supported for the Presidency. In cases where the electoral votes were not unanimous, we have given the name of candidates for whom a majority of the votes was cast.

Maine—Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison.

New Hampshire—Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Pickney, Clinton, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson, Van Buren.

Massachusetts—Washington J. Adams, Jefferson, Pinckney, Clinton, King, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Clay, Webster, Harrison.

Connecticut.—Washington, John Adams, Pinckney, Clinton, King, Monroe J. Q. Adams, Clay, Van Buren, Harrison.

Rhode Island.—Washington, J. Adams, Jefferson, Pinckney, Clinton, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Clay, Van Buren Harrison.

Vermont.—Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Wirt, Harrison.

New York.—Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Clinton, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson Van Buren, Harrison.

New Jersey.—Washington, J. Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, J. Q. Adams, Harrison.

Pennsylvania.—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren Harrison.

Delaware.—Washington, John Adams, Pinckney, Clinton, King, Monroe, Crawford, J. Q. Adams, Clay Harrison.

Virginia. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Crawford, Jackson, Van Buren.

South Carolina—Washington, Adams; Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Crawford, Jackson, Mangum, and Van Buren.

North Carolina. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Floyd, Mangum, Van Buren.

Georgia. Washington, Jefferson Monroe, Crawford, Jackson, White Harrison.

Alabama. Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren.

Mississipi. Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison.

Tennessee. Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, White, Harrison.

Kentucky. Jefferson, Monroe, Clay, Harrison.

Ohio. Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Clay, Jackson, Harrison.

Indiana. Monroe, Jackson, Harrison.

Illinois. Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren.

Missouri. Monroe Jackson Van Buren, & Harrison.

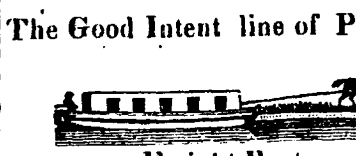
Michigan. Van Buren.

Arkansas. Van Buren.

1841 1841

OPPOSITION!

The Good Intent line of Packet &



Freight Boats

WILL commence running regularly from Lafayette to the State Line, in a few days. Passengers travelling by this line will meet with every attention that can add to their comfort.

Freight of all descriptions will be conveyed to the different points on the Canal at prices sufficiently low to assure the public that this Line is not got up to carry on the oxtorton so long practiced by the o'd Line. It is hoped the public will not forget that this Line is intended to step between their purse and the barefaced extortion that has already commenced with the starting of the old monopoly Line.

For the proprietors WM, D. MAHON, agent.

N. B. We will not promise too much, and not fulfill half of it; but promise less than we mean to perform. Passengers by this Line will meet with the same opportunities of conveyance on the Maumee as by the other Lines as the River Boats vary from two to three days in their passage up, according to the stage of the River.

April 22, 1841. 44c.

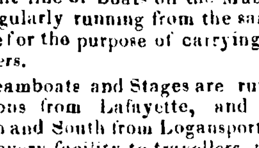
1841 1841.

Wabash & Erie

TRANSPORTATION CO,

THE SUSCRIBERS will commence running at the opening of navigation on the Wabash and Erie Canal, a DAILY LINE of Boats for passengers and freight frem Lafayette, Indiana, to a point in Ohio, 6 miles beyond the Indiana State line; making 146 miles.

The Boats will meet NEIL, MORE, & Co's. Line of Stages at the termination of the Canal in Ohio, which they will continue to run in their usual good style to the Lake. Also an excellent line of Boats on the Maumee River will be regularly running from the same place to the Lake for the purpose of carrying goods and passengers.



Steamboats and Stages are running in all directions from Lafayette, and Stages running North and South from Logansport, which will afford every facility to travellers that can be required and far exceeding any previous arrangements.

Fare will be reduced so as to meet the expectations of a generous public.

SAM'L MAHON,
L. G. THOMPSON,
F. COMPARET,

Fort Wayne, April 3, 1841,

N. B. Stages will be put on between Lafayette and Fort Wayne in connection with the present line to the Lake, as soon as navigation closes in the fall; so that in future there will be no interruption to travellers through this region at any season of the year.

☞ The papers at Lafayette, Logansport, and Perrysburgh, will please publish this notice until orbid. april ewtf41

LAND HO!

THE Subscriber has some valuable unimproved land, selected at an early day & with care, as to location; situated in the counties of Allen, Adams, De Kalb and Wabash, which will be sold low for cash. He also has some lands in the Territory of Iowa, which he will sell cheap, or exchange for lands in Indiana.

T. K. BRACKENRIDGE.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 30th, 1841. 32.

Medical Notice.

B SEVENEIK, Doctor of Medicine, Surgery and accouchment, promoted at Berlin, in Prussia,, who has already practiced 20 years with great success at Munster, Westphalia, respectfully informs the public that he intends to continue practicing in all the various branches of Medicine, Surgery and Accouchment, in Fort Wayne and its vicinity. He will convince those who favor him with their patronage, by facts of his thorough and well grounded knowledge of the above sciences.

F. Kalkhoff, an experienced Apothecary, who tudied at and was approbated by the University f Bonn, in Germany, will, in combination wit im, prepare the medicines, and by the preparin f many other chemical subjects convince th ublic of his abilities. Both dwell at Mr. Furst. ort Wayne January 1st 1841. 28 c.

NOTICE—I will sell at private sale my Farm in About Township, 4 miles west of the City of Fort Wayne immediately on the Huntington State Road. There are 72 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 thrifty trees, Also several never failing springs, I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort Wayne,

TAOMAS VAN ANDA,

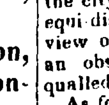
March 27, 1941 40c

DENNISON HOUSE.

CORNER OF MAIN AND FIFTH STREET,

CINCINNATI.

Entrance on Fifth.



THE SUBSCRIBER, having occupied this central establishment for the past season, and intending to continue for a term of years begs leave to return thanks to his numeron friends and and a generous public for the liberal patronage he has received.

The location of the House is one of the best in the city, being on the highest level, and about equi-distant between the river and canal. The view of the city and surrounding country, from an observatory on this house, is one rarely equalled and never surpassed.

As for accommodations, and all the luxuries of the land, enquire of my old customers,

Bills reasonable—suited to the times.

A fine lithograph drawing of the establishment presented to the public, on a large scale.

JOHN NOBLE.
Formerly of Columbus, Ohio.

Cincinati, Feb. 9—tf.

Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Thompson, Sturgis, & Lent, are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts by cash or note; the above firm has been dissolved for some time, it is necessary that the business should be settled. The books are at the office of Thompson and Sturgis, next door to Comparet & Scott's store; all interested will please attend to the above.

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

BOATBUILDING.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally, that he is engaged in THE BOAT BUILDING BUSINESS, at the east end of Columbia street Fort Wayne.—where he is at all times prepared to do work at the shortest notice. He has on hands materials of every description, suitable for building or reparing boats. Thankful for past favors, he hopes that those who are aware of his skill and experience in the above business will give him a share of their custom.

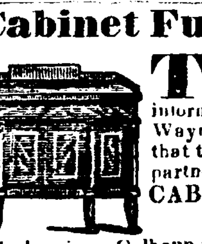
J. W. DENEAL.

Fort Wayne, 12th, 1841.

BARK WANTED —200 Cords Black Oak and 150 White Oak Bark wanted. Any person wishing to contract for any portion of the above, will please call on the subscribers at the Fort Wayne Leather Store, before the first of May. TAYLOR & HUBBELL

Fort Wayne, March 9, 1841, 42c

Cabinet Furniture.



THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BSINESS,

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the buildidg occupied in part by Eminger & Horn as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE.
C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 47-1y.

Jew Davids OR HEBREW PLASTER.

THIS Receipe, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value in the Western world. Since this Plaster has been introduced into America. other plaster, salve, ointment or linimen has been discontinued by all who hav had on opportunity of testing the superior medica virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the puffings and fictitious affidavits with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of our intelligent public.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligoments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be this, as an external application, will prove powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and a facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflamatary and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

The Resurrection OR PERSIAN PILLS.

These pills raise from the gratest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength health and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only the cemeteries of Persia.

This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, when all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1692, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Baca, in the East Indies, and formed into pills.

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character, their universal and healing virtues, their detergent and cleansing qualities of their specified abtion upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞ Half Boxes contain 37 pills, price 31 cents —whole Boxes contain 73 pills, price 68 cents.

E. Chase & Co. are agents for the United States Texas, Mexicp and Canadas. Office No, 1. Arcade Hall, Rochester.

H. E Marnard & Co. State agents for Indiana and Illinois.

The above medicines are for sale by.

Robert Dykes, Agent, Fort Wayne.
G. A. Fate, do Huntington,
——— Baker, do Warsaw,

Lumber for Sale.

I PROPOSE selling a quantity of Lumber, for which I 'will receive cash, notes, Treasury notes, and County orders at what they are worth in payment. JOHN GRIMES.

Fort Wayne, April 20, 1840. 42tf

LAMP OIL, for sale by B. F. SAUNDERS October 17th, 1840.

F. P. RANDALL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.

FORT WAYNE.
Indiana.

Office in the second story of Barnet & Hanna's new brick building Columbia Street.

Oct. 16, 1838. 29c.

New Coopering Establishment.

DAVID BALL takes this method of informing the public that he has commenced the coopering business on the corner of Clinton and Berry streets, where he is ready to furnish any article in his line of business, of such quality and at such price that must give satisfaction to all who favor him with their orders.

Any thing good to eat, drink, or wear, or that can be profitably appropriated to family use will be taken in exchange for tubs, kegs, barrels &c.

Jan. 3d 1840. 26c

Globe Inn.

The subscriber having taken the new Brick Building formerly occupied by J. B. Boure as a store on the corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets opposite Freeman & Co.'s store, and immediately on the Piqua and Goshen road is now ready to accommodate the travelling public in a manner that will be satisfactory to all who may favor him with a call.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

N. B. Will take eight or ten boarders during the winter. THOMAS NANDANDA.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840. 22-tf

CASH PAID FOR

2,000 HIDES.

THE subscribers will pay the highest market price for HIDES and CALF SKINS, on delivery at the store of R. W. Taylor, by

PHILO H. TAYLOR,
ALFRED A. HUBBELL.

Jan. 1st. 1841. 98c

DOCTOR L. BEECHER,

WILL attended to all calls in the practice of Physic and Surgery in town and the surrounding county.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 1, 1839.

Aug. 24, 1839. c10

Bedstead and Chair FACTORY.

THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention. Turning done at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.

Fort Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1c

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

SAVE YOUR FLAX-SEED.

CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Flaxseed next fall at the Woodlawn Mills one mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.

M. S. WINES.

Woodlawn Feb. 4th, 1841. 33c

FLINT SPRING.

H. J. BETTS, formerly of Saratoga Springs N. Y., and recently from Clark County, O havingp uhased the well known stand called the COTAGE INN, formerly owned and occupied by *W. G. Johnson*, at Huntinton, Ia., would inform the public that he is making repairs and additions to his house, which will render the establishment commodious as a public Inn. Having had some experience in the above business, he hopes to merit the patronage of a generous public, and to those who are compelled to spend a night from their 'Sweet Home' it will be his object to render the short stay as comfortable and agreeable as possible.

His table will be furnished with that variety, (well served up) which the situation of a new country, and the markets will afford. Of his Bar, he will not particularize as he intends keeping none.

H. J. BETTS

Huntington, March 27th, 1841. 40c.

Butchering.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne that he is engaged in the Butchering Business, at the sign of the "Western Market," Columbia street, next door to T. Van Anda's grocery; where may always be found Beef, Veal, Pork, Sausages, and every variety of meet suitable for the season. Farmers will find a ready market for their Butter, Eggs, Calves, &c. &c.

G. W. CRUSEN.

Fort Wayne, March 20, 1841. c39

ROPE WALK.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he is about to commence the making of ROPE in the city of Fort Wayne. Merchants and others can be supplied with all kinds of CORDAGE, at a reduced [illegible] from Missouri or Kentucky [illegible].

JOHN MENKE.

N. B. The highest price paid in cash or cordage for good water rotted hemp.

July 4, 1840. 5p1y

FOR RENT.

THE NEW Grist and Merchant Mills, lately built by David Johnson dec'd, in Huntington Indiana, will be rented to the highest and best bidder on Saturday the 29th day of May next. The Mills are furnished in the best style with two run of stone, superfine bolting cloth, smutting machine, and three elevators. The Mills are situated on Little River which in the dryest seasons afford sufficient water to drive two run of stone. They are also surrounded by a country whose soil for the culture of Wheat and Corn is not surpassed by any on the Wabash.—The Wabash & Erie Canall passes within a few rods of the door. They will be rented for three years at a very low rate.

The conditions upon which the above named Mills will be rented, are that the renter gives bond to the Administrators with approved security, pay the stipulated rent quarterly, and leave the premises at the end of three years in as good repair as when they came into possession, all of which is to be done at the renters expense.

LYDIA M. LAWLER, Adm'rx.
PATRICK McCARTY, Adm'r

Huntington, May, 3d, 1841, 46c.

Blank Deeds and Mortgages for SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

THEODORE HOAGLAND,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the citizens of Fort Wayne generally, that he still continues to carry on business on Columbia street, next door to Scott & Iten's store, where he would be happy to wait on all those who want clothes made in a good and fashionable manner. All garments warranted to fit. Give us a call.

Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit, if properly made up.

June 9 1840 2tf

FERRY & WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA,

HAVING entered into a copartnership, will practice law in the several counties composing the eighth Judicial Circuit; and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims placed in their hands, throughout the State of Indiana.

Office on the north side of Main Street, immediately west of the Court house.

L. P. FERRY,
L. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 1st 1840. 10tf

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerks office of the Allen Circuit Court, and to me directed I offer at public sale and out cry at the door of the court House in the City of Fort Wayne, on Wednesday the 30th day of June, 1841, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. of said day, the following property to wit: The W half of the S E qr. and S E qr. N E qr; the E half SW qr and SW qr of the NE qr. and E half of SE qr. all in Sec. 19 T. 32, north of Range 12 E and E half SW qr. and W half SW qr. of NW qr. of Sec 20, T 32 N of R 12 E, containing 520 Acres all in Allen County, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken as the property of Christopher Jordan, to satisfy an execution in favor of John Miller.

JOSEPH BERKEY Sh'ff

June 11 '41 51c

N. B. The rents and profits for seven years of the above property will be offered for sale, but should they fail to sell for sufficient to satisfy the debt interest and cost, then I will offer the fee simple.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerks office of the Allen Circuit Court and to me directed I will offer at public auction and out cry at the door of the Court House in the town of Fort Wayne on Wednesday the 30th day of June 1841, between the hours of 10 A M and 4 P M of said day the following property to wit: forty acres of the east side of the S E qr. of Sec. 31 township 31 N of R 13 E, it being 40 rods wide east and west and one hundred and sixty rods north and south. Taken as the property of Joseph Raymond, at the suit of John Barber.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sheriff.

June 11'41 51c

N. B. The rents and profits for seven years of the above property will be offered for sale but should they fail to sell for sufficient to satisfy the debt interest and cost, then I will offer the fee simple.

PATENT FAMILY

WASHER.

The Subscriber offers to the public patent rights for Brooks' Patent family washer, at reduced prices, and for pay will receive property, land, or anything available that he can dispose of, to suit the convenience of purchasers—those wishing to buy a speculation may have an opportunity of purchasing any amount of rights from one to one hundred thousand; having the right of all the country south and west of Ohio, including Michigan. I will give bargains to all who may wish to embark in a speculation of this kind, or if some gentleman will purchase the whole I will make the terms easy by having the payment secured—any person wishing to purchase a large or a small quantity of rights will please call on me in Huntington, Ia., or on any of the references below.—For further satisfaction the price of counties or states will be apportioned from three to six cents for each legal voter according to population—and the right continues until the year 1850.

ELIAS H. MURRAY.

This labor-saving Machine is now superseding all others in the washing business in the Eastern States, and has proved itself to be the greatest friend of the industrious female of any other Machine ever introduced.

In order to facilitate your washing, (it is best to soak your clothes the night previous to washing) you will heat your water and soap your clothes in the ordinary way; put them into each end of the Machine; pour in water until covered, and then ply the lever up and down for about twenty minutes; wring out your clothes, put in another batch, and wash as before; wring them out, draw off your first water, and add fresh hot water, soaping and putting in as at first, and ply the lever again, when in a few minutes your clothes will be clean; rinse them in clear water and hang them out to dry. Warranted not to tear the finest garment, or break any buttons.

CERTIFICATES:

The following are some of the Certificates of those who have used the Machine in Louisville.

At the request of Mr. ELIAS H. MURRAY, we hrve tried his *Washing* Machine, with four hammers in our family, and approve of it for the following reasons: It can be made to perform the same amount of work in two or three hours that usually occupied two or three days by hand. It, however, consumes more soap, and the use of the Machine is more laborious than the ordinary method. It may, therefore, be justly considered a labor-saving Machine, *as respects time*, and performs the work equally as well as the common method.

CHAS. E. REYNROTH.

This is to certify that I have used Mr. Brooks' Patent Machine for washing, and have found it to be a superior article—much better than any one I have ever used before. B. T. BALDWIN.

This is to certify that I have used Mr. Brooks' Patent *Washing* Machine, and it is much the best I have ever seen. A woman can do as much washing in two hours with the Machine, as she can in two days by the common mhthod; and it is my opinion the clothes will last one third longer by using the Machine. HENRY DIX.

The undersigned, citizens of Huntington county, Ia. do hereby certify that we have witnessed the performance of Brooks' Patent Family *Washer*, as made by E. H. Murray, and believe it to be superior to any machine of the kind ever introduced in *any* country; and we have confidence in recommending it to the use of every family who may be within its reach, as performing the work with unparalleled expedition, requiring no more soap, and *we* believe that it is of at least one third advantage in the wear of apparel, compared with the ordinary method of washing. Those who have feelings of compassion for bleeding hands in that hardest of woman's labor, called washing—can not too highly appreciate the use of this Machine. A practical demonstration is all that is required to prove its utility. May, 1841.

Signed by the following named persons, viz: Elias Murray, Geo. A. Fate, Mathew Roche, L. D. Jacobs, T. W. Sawyer, Jas. R. Slack, Henrietta Murray, Hester A. Johnson, Mary Roche, Hannah N. W. Sawyer, Susannah Delvin, Catharine McClelland, Hannah A. Bratton, Mary McClelland, J. E. Taylor,—Jesse Vermilyea of Aboite, Thos J. Lewis of Fort Wayne.

For References apply to

L. G. Thompson, or T. J Lewis, Fort Wayne. Capt. E. Murray or Dr. Fate, Huntington, or Jesse Vermilyea, Aboite.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY virtue of a certain fi. fa. issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court to me directed, I will offer at public auction and out cry at the door of the Court House in the City of Fort Wayne, on Wednesday the 30th day of June inst. between the hours of 10 o'clock A M and 4 P M, the following property, to wit: the N E qr. of Section 9 T 30 N of R 11 East, containing one hundred and sixty acres. Taken as the property of Jame Ormston, at the suit of Jesse Wetmore. Sal to commence at one oclock.

JOSEPH BERKEY Sh'ff

June 11 1841. 51c

N. B. The rents and profits for seven years of the above property will be offered for sale, but should they fail to sell for sufficient to satisfy the debt interest and cost, then I will offer the fee simple.

Allen Circuit Court October Term 1841.

John Gross,
vs
Stacy Taylor, & Mary Taylor. } Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 15th day of June A D 1841, the above named complainant by Colerick and Coombs his atty's filed in the Clerk's office of the said Court his bill of complaint against said defendants, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk of said Court upon the affidavit of a disinterested person, that the defendants are non residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore given to the said Stacy Taylor and Mary Taylor his wife that unless they plead, answer or demur to said bill of complaint on or before the calling of said cause at the next term of said Court, to held at the Court House in Fort Wayne on Monday the 4th day of October next, said bill will be taken as confessed and a decree rendered accordingly.

P. G. JONES, Cl'k.

June 19, 1841. 52c

Allen Circuit Court, April Term, 1841.

Richard Beck,
vs.
Philander Green, et. al } Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 11th Juridical day of said Term of said Court, came the above complainant by his soliscitor, and on affidavit filed stating that said Philander Green one of said defendants is a non resident of the State of Indiana, and it was ordered that publication be made, notifying said defendant that unless he plead, answer, or demur to said bill of complaint, on or before the calling of said cause at the next term of said Court to be held at the Court House in Fort Wayne, in the county aforesaid, on the 4th day of October next, said bill will be taken as confessed and a decree rendered thereon accordingly.

By order of the Court,

P. G. JONES, Clerk.
By W. LYTLE, D. C.

Ft. Wayne, June 4, 1841. 50c

La Grange Circuit Court for the October Term, 1841

Benjamin Murphy, vs Patrick Lacore, Frederick Lacore, and Samuel Wright.

Chancery.

BENJAMIN MURPHY by Colerick and Coombs his attornies having filed his bill of complaint in the Clerk's office of the County aforesaid, against Patrick Lacore, Frederick Lacore and Samuel Wright, and it appearing to the court upon the affidavit of a disinterested person that Frederick Lacore and Patrick Lacore two of said defendants are non residents of the State of Indiana, Notice is therefore hereby given that unless the said Frederick Lacore and Patrick Lacore plead, answer or demur to said bill on or before the calling of said cause at the next term of said court to be held at the court house in the town of Lima, in the county of Lagrange, State aforesaid, said bill will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon accordingly.

By order of the court.

Attest WM. M. HOLMES, Cl'k.

Lima 18th May 1841.

BLANK S FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.